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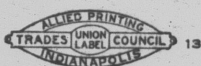
MAGAZINE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

VOL. I

NOVEMBER, 1903

NO. 1

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Sympathetic Strikes.

Geo. W. Perkins, President of the Cigar
Makers' International Union, does not favor
the sympathetic strike. In an editorial in the
official journal of the cigar makers he says:

"Suppose that you were a union cigar manu-
facturer and agreed to pay the bill and com-
ply with all the requirements of the union, and
the men were to walk out on you in a sympa-
thetic strike because a scab proprietor of a boot
and shoe factory would not pay the bill de-
manded by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union,
what would you think of the union?"

"This is especially significant and of force
when it is considered that you, the cigar manu-
facturer, had absolutely no say in the regulation
of the boot and shoe factory and the union of
cigar makers had absolutely no say in fixing
the demands of the Boot and Shoe Makers'
Union. If one trade is to go on strike to as-
sist another trade in winning a strike in which
it is in no way involved, it should at least have
some say in fixing the demands. To do this
would bring us back to the case of the tinker
and the tailor mixing up in the affairs of the
cigar maker, about which he knows nothing."

"All this is true, but there are some unions
that think their fight must necessarily be the
teamsters' fight. Though they would not think
of involving other trades, the teamster, be-
cause he hauls to and from the factory where
the strike is on, must go out in sympathy.

The man who owns the team may have
signed an agreement with the Teamsters' Un-
ion; he may be the fairest kind of an employer;
he is unfortunate enough to have a contract to
do hauling for a firm whose men are out, and
his drivers must go with them even though they
have no grievance.

The old unions, like the cigar makers and
others that are built on strong foundations,
carry on their own fights when they have them,

and do not insist on involving the teamster, whether he will or no. But it is the smaller unions that do not take the time to organize before going out on strike, and when they go out are not prepared to make a fight, that are constantly making trouble for the man who drives a team.

The sympathetic strike is a frost, and the sooner we do away with it the better for organized labor.

The amalgamation of the two Teamsters' Unions is at last a fact. The days of factional fights between the team drivers of the North American continent are past and gone. Their petty jealousies laid aside never again to be taken up. They have learned the lesson that "A house divided against itself can not stand." United to protect, not combined to injure, is the beautiful motto which will in the future guide the man who handles the reins.

There are a number of cities that in the past supported locals of both of the former organizations. In these cities there has been more or less bitter feeling between the members of the different unions. We sincerely hope and trust that that old animosity died a natural death last August. Some harsh things may have been said by either one side or the other in the old days, and the other fellows have not forgotten them. But they should learn to forget, and to clasp hands as brothers should, for we have a common enemy to fight, and if we are going to tear one another apart we are going to lose.

Our union is well on the way to become the largest labor organization in the world, and with a few years more of continued success, such as we have experienced within the last twelve months, we are bound to reach that goal.

When we consider the success that each of the former organizations met with individually, we are convinced that our expectations from combined effort are somewhat more substantial than air castle building.

The teamsters of this continent are waiting to be organized, and it is our duty to give them all the assistance necessary. Let each individual member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters act as an assistant organizer—go after the fellow who is not in the union, convince him of his mistake, and when you have convinced him, get him to convince some one else, and that way, in less than a year, we will have every man who drives, a member of the union.

We have succeeded in amalgamating the two

unions, now let us see if we can amalgamate the union man and the non-union man.

A Breeder of Trouble.

There is a paper published in Pittsburg, Pa., called the *Team Owners' Review*, formerly known as the *Teamster*. This paper calls itself the official organ of various team owners' associations, though these associations have nothing to do with editing it.

It is owned and operated by one or more individuals for revenue only, and consists chiefly of advertising matter and hot air.

Its editor labors under the delusion that the best way to make good with the team owner is to attack the driver. Not only does he go after the union man, but seems to take a special delight in throwing mud on the team drivers as a whole.

In the September number of his paper he has this to say on the effort of the drivers of New Albany, Ind., to unionize the craft in their city:

"In New Albany, Ind., the team drivers' union, in order to force all team owners to hire none but union drivers, have adopted the scheme of sending notices to the merchants requesting them to ask all drivers to show their union working card, when they haul goods for them or when they deliver them. Of course, it is not very likely that this scheme will have the desired effect, because the mere fact of a driver having a union card does not make him a good driver, far from it. THE TEAMSTER believes the average merchant does not care whether a driver is union or non-union, provided he does his work well, is respectful and courteous. A union badge is no recommendation as to ability. Now, if a driver were able to present a sworn statement about his honesty, sobriety and trustworthiness, one might be fairly sure that the driver is all right, but how many are there who could produce such a certificate."

Evidently, when he questioned the honesty, sobriety and trustworthiness of the driver, he thought he put up an argument too strong to overcome. But such an attack is worthy only of its source. It is only churlish and cowardly. It can not impress the team owner, for it insults him. For to insinuate that a majority of the men working at any craft are dishonest is to cast suspicion on that craft.

Such an allegation is insulting to the team owner, for a great majority of the team owners

were at one time themselves drivers in the employ of some one else.

This Pittsburg editor is on the wrong track. He should visit some of the large cities where the drivers are organized, and he would learn that the team owner does not believe in blackening the character of the driver, neither does he object to the union. The team owner does not believe in inconsistency such as we find displayed in the alleged team owners' paper. On one page we find lengthy arguments in favor of organization, and in the same number criticisms on an organization of drivers. There is an old saw that fits in just here: "What is sass for the goose is sass for the gander." Here is another display of this creature's brilliant wit: (?)

"The first thing the International Brotherhood of Team Drivers and Helpers did after they completed their organization seems to have been to take the necessary steps for the accumulation of a defense fund of no less than \$100,000. The object of this can only mean that the men at the head of the union intend to make the necessary provisions for themselves in case the country should be thrown into a financial panic. And for all of this wealth the team driver will have to put his hands into his jeans. The argument advanced that this sum is to be laid aside to fight the team owners when they encroach upon the rights of the driver, is an absurd subterfuge. The average team owner thoroughly appreciates the position as well as the rights of his driver. Were it not for the labor agitator and the pseudo friends of labor, who make a dishonest living by playing upon the gullibility of the ignorant, such unfortunate occurrences as a strike would be events, remarkable only for their scarcity."

Of course, every member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters knows that the above is gospel truth. We publish it only for its ludicrousness. The rank and file know nothing about the finances of the Brotherhood. They don't know that a correct statement of the actual revenue and expenses is published in this magazine every month. They don't know that the teamsters' books are audited every three months, and the auditors report published, so that every man carrying a card of the organization can know its standing.

The author of the above confession of pig-headedness knows that it is a lie, mean, sneaking and cowardly.

The officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have the full confidence of the

members at large, and the confidence and respect of every fair-minded team owner.

The team owners' associations will some day get an official paper of their own, and cease to support a breeder of mischief like the gentleman who edits the *Team Owners' Review*.

Baker or Driver.

We learn through an exchange that the Bakers' Union has decided, by a referendum vote, to charter bakery wagon drivers or salesmen. We do not object to them chartering the salesmen if the salesmen do not happen to be drivers. The mere fact that a man is a driver on a bakery wagon does not make him a baker. No one knows this any better than the bakers themselves. Take the driver off a bakery wagon and put him to making bread—how much of it will the public buy?

The bakery driver is not as much a baker as the hodcarrier is a bricklayer or stone mason. The man who drives is a teamster—he may be a salesman in addition to that—but if he handles the reins he is a teamster, and his union is the Teamsters' Union.

The driver who joins a union of workers engaged in the manufacture of the article which he may haul in his wagon from place to place, does so because he does not like the title of teamster, somehow, we can not explain why, it does not sound as musical as salesman to some who do not know, or are willing to forget that the teamsters of this continent can proudly and undeniably claim a large share of credit for organizing its wage-earners.

The Bakers' Union and other unions would like to take advantage of this silly pride in some men to make them members of their unions simply to swell their ranks and incidentally increase their revenue.

If their object is to make union men out of the drivers, let them show it by sending them over to the Teamsters' Union where they belong, or show us why and how they are bakers and not drivers.

We wish to thank Mr. D. D. Mulcahy, General President of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, for his hard and persistent work in managing the affairs of the Brotherhood previous to October 1st. Brother Mulcahy left no stone unturned, to use the old expression, in getting affairs in ship shape and ready for the general officers to do business. Success to Mulcahy in everything he undertakes. May he live till he dies and for a long time after.

Perhaps we may appear just a little bit swelled on ourselves in publishing the following compliment paid our organization by Mr. J. B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. But newspapers are given to blowing about themselves, and as we happen to be the newspaper of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, we shall proceed to blow. Mr. Lennon said:

"I am truly glad that the two organizations of teamsters have been united and that you are preparing to move out and accomplish those things which only you can accomplish. I think there has been nothing in the industrial world that has so impressed the labor men as the boom of the Teamsters. If it had been said 10 or 15 years ago that the Teamsters could exert a greater influence than any other body of men, he who made the statement would have been laughed at. But facts teach men rapidly sometimes. There is no industry today that can successfully carry on their business if the teamster lays down his reins."

We are conscious of the fact that our success has made an impression not only on the laboring man, but the men in all walks of life as well. We are still on the boom, caught, as it were, in a wave of organization, we are growing stronger in numbers every day. We have a big union, but we must not deceive ourselves into the belief that we have the biggest. We haven't, just yet. There is a lot of work ahead of us before we can lay claim to that honor. Let every member of the International Brotherhood put his shoulder to the wheel and push, and keep on pushing, and then we can say we are very big.

We need members, of course, to make our union a strong one. But we need more. We need to inculcate into these members the principle of true unionism. The bigger a house happens to be, without a foundation, the harder it falls.

The fact that a man carries a card and keeps his dues paid up, does not make him a union man. If he does not attend the meetings and keep in touch with the movement, he is only worth the little financial assistance he gives each month.

It is the union man who never attends a meeting that makes the scab a possibility by purchasing goods without caring a continental whether they have the union label or not. There are some, no doubt, who do not find an opportunity to attend all meetings, and are union clear through, but those men, though not found in the meeting hall, keep in touch with the af-

fairs of the union and have its interest at heart.

It is true, as Mr. Lennon says, "There is no industry today that can successfully carry on their business if the teamster lays down his reins." We are a power—our strength has been tested on more than one occasion. This is said without any intention of boasting. We are proud of the fact that whenever we put our power to the test, our cause was just. We do not propose to abuse our strength. We are young, and it is hard for some of our new locals to keep from getting into trouble just to see how quick they can whip the other fellow, but they are learning that we are not organized to run the universe, but to better the conditions of the man who drives.

We are a great organization, as Mr. Lennon says. Let us make it a greater one, and an organization of none but thorough union men.

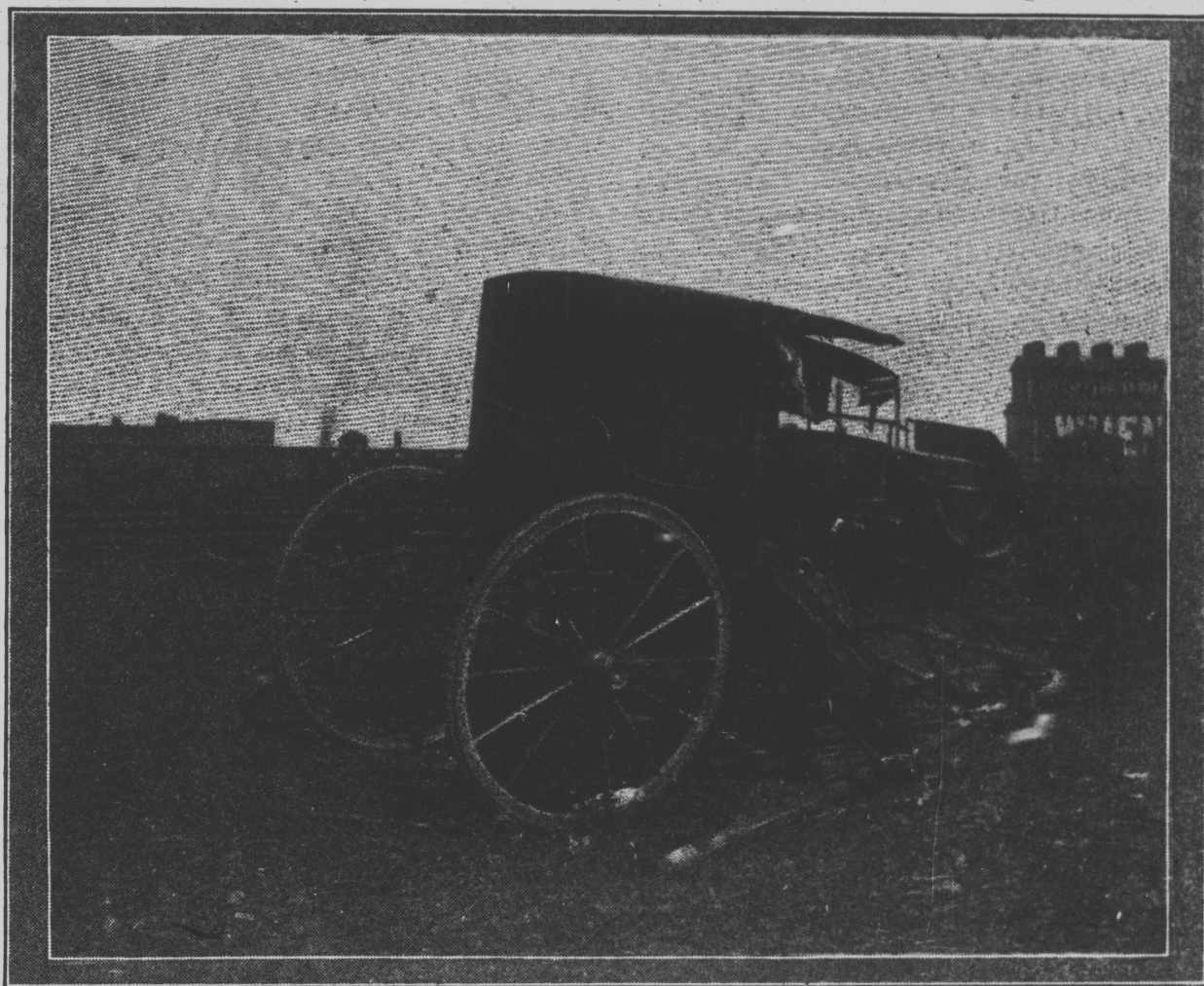
The editor is in receipt of a number of photographs of members of the Brotherhood, both groups and individuals, with request that they appear in the magazine. We are very grateful for such offers of assistance in taking up space, but were we to attempt to publish half of them, it would necessitate increasing the size of the magazine double, and then it would contain nothing but pictures.

We have received a number of Labor Day groups which we would like to publish, and in the near future, if space will permit, will endeavor to do so.

We publish in this number pictures of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer. General President Shea was a member of the former Team Drivers' International Union, and General Secretary-Treasurer Turley was National Secretary-Treasurer of the former Teamsters' National Union.

These two general officers of the new brotherhood, each from a former rival organization, now working side by side, are a splendid illustration of the harmony now existing between the teamsters of the North American continent.

The pictures of the General Officers and members of the General Executive Board will appear in the magazine from time to time. This number contains those of the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer. President Shea was a member of the former T. D. I. N., U. and Secretary-Treasurer Turley was National Secretary-Treasurer of the T. N. U. of A.



On Sept. 17 last, Brother W. E. Leppert of Local No. 345, Indianapolis, Ind., was driving into the city and at one of the street crossings was struck by an engine. Brother Leppert was killed, while the occupants of the carriage escaped with slight injuries. The railroad people claim that the rig was struck in the rear while being driven down the track but the above photograph proves conclusively that such was not the case.

In Cincinnati.

Cincinnati teamsters held an enthusiastic mass meeting at Workman's Hall yesterday to boom the unionizing of all team drivers in the city. Five lines of the craft have been organized, but it is the desire of John Mullen and John Longstreet to get the laundry, grocery and other delivery wagon drivers into the union.

There were several hundred drivers present to hear the address by George Innis, of Detroit, an officer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; James Dwyer, of Indianapolis, editor of the official organ of the union; Robert Evans, of Bloomington, Ill., traveling auditor; George Richardson, of Dayton, business agent; T. J. Donnelly and Hulbert Marshall, of Cincinnati. Editor Dwyer told of the teamsters' organization in Chicago, where the union has almost 30,000 members.

Evans spoke of the experience of the union in other parts of the country. Organizer Albert

Young, of Chicago, and Cornelius P. Shea, of Boston, President of the International, were unable to be present.

Another meeting will be held next Sunday. It is proposed to continue the agitation all fall and winter until the majority of the teamsters shall have joined the union.

The above from the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, speaks well of the combined effort on the part of members of the two former organizations.

Cincinnati was the field of bitter strife between the rival teamster organizations previous to the joint convention. Now they are working hand in hand, as the above proves.

About Grafters.

The great question which confronts the labor unions today, is that of graft. The conviction of Sam Parks in New York has set the editorial pens of the newspapers to work on the subject. The *Indianapolis News* says:

"Of Sam Parks in Sing Sing, it can be said

that he is the right man in the right place. He knows it, too, as witness his farewell. Like Woolsey's it was to the effect that if he had served his God as he had served his king he would not have been left naked to his enemies. His King was Graft. He thus warns his fellow workmen.

"Every laboring man in this country should remember me for years. I'm the victim of a custom that is older than I am, that is the habit of having money transactions with employers. That's put me here. I tell you, and I want the boys to know it, that the salvation of the unions lies in stopping that practice at once. They must give up fines, waiting time, back pay for strikes and everything like that. That's the loophole through which this "grafting," as they call it, creeps in."

"Parks also said in speaking of employers:

"Why, I know and could name for you one hundred employers of New York City—by that I mean the big companies as well—who have made a practice of using labor unions against competitors."

"These things all came out in his trials. They emphasize the fact that labor organization was used as Tammany uses the legal organization known as the city of New York, to blackmail everybody having dealings with it. Parkism was simply Tammanyism applied to labor organization. The responsibility is directly on those that constitute labor unions. They need better organization, as Parks pleads for. Their salvation, he says, consists in their putting a stop to the practice of having money transactions with employers. Unquestionably as human nature is constituted in this day in this country such a practice will lead straight to corruption. If unionism constitutes such an office as walking delegate, with powers to bind and to loose, it may expect to be sold out. Corrupt employers will buy it; and this not merely to get industrial peace but to cripple competitors.

"In this connection it might seem that compulsory arbitration, such as prevails in Australia and New Zealand, might make an end of the practice—and to some such complexion things must come if labor unionism itself does not end it. The walking delegate like Parks is in himself a court of arbitration as regards the settlement of strikes, besides having the power to create strikes whenever he will. Blind obedience to the walking delegate constitutes unionism's great danger. The unions seem possessed to surrender their common sense and

to accept blindly the orders of the walking delegate. No such example of autocratic power and blind obedience is afforded in any other phase of our life. It is on record that Parks would enter a perfectly peaceful situation and threaten a strike unless he were paid so much. On refusal he ordered the strike, and he was obeyed implicitly. Free American citizens, working at wages and under conditions wholly satisfactory to themselves, gave up their livelihood without question. Such a temper in any organization presages decay or revolt. If organized labor has vitality enough to throw it off, well and good. If it has not, there must come inevitably a change in the constitution of things."

• • •

When a horse begins to run down in flesh, eats daintily or not at all, there are two things that thought should be given to before resorting to medical treatment; one is the teeth, the other diet. The "off feed" horse is often in that condition because he can't eat and not because he has no desire to eat. He needs a dentist, and not medicine. If the teeth are all right and the horse will not eat, it is often because he and his feed no longer harmonize. He may have been given one kind of feed so long and uninterruptedly that he has lost all desire for it, it has become obnoxious, in fact, and he can not eat it. In such cases a change of diet is what the horse needs, and not medicine. Oats are good and acceptable horse feed, and bread is equally so for man; but if the last is substantially the only feed man had for a long time he will reject it to the extent of great loss of flesh; and under similar conditions the horse will reject oats. If neither teeth nor diet are responsible for the horse's condition, then other causes must be looked for. But in an astonishingly large number of instances the causes named will be found the real ones.—*Stock, Farm and Home.*

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THE International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths elected John Slocum, of Moline, Ill., president, changed the headquarters from Moline to Chicago and decided to hold the next convention in St. Paul in October, 1905.

• • •

THE members of the Mine Hoisting Engineer's Union of Illinois, in annual convention at Peoria, drafted a new wage scale asking an increase of 15 to 25 per cent. The scale will be considered in joint session of the mine operators and engineers.

Keep to the Front, Boys!

Keep well up to the front, boys, though diligent work

Be the price of your standing, the harder you shirk;

It is easy to stand at the foot of a class
And carelessly miss the hard words as they pass,
But it is happier and nobler to master each one
And stand at the head when your lessons are done.

In your warfare with trusts, be it never your place

To stand in the rear with confusion of face,
But first in the ranks where the hottest fire falls
And the bravest of deeds to the bravest man calls,

Let your arm wield the weapon of truth with the might

That God has given those who lead on in the right.

Every day, every hour, as your tasks are assigned,

Go about them with an earnest and resolute mind,

And day after day aim to steadily rise
Toward the end that is ever a union man's best prize;

For to finish with honor a course well begun
Means to stand at the front when your days are done.

Both to you and to me this whole thing is a school,

Where our minds are taught beneath the great teachers' rule;

But there cometh a day when our tasks will be done,

The last lesson be learned and the last strike be won;

Then we will find that the worth of our final reward

With the real honest work we have done shall accord.

A. J. DEAN,

Sec.-Treas. Grocery and Market Drivers.
Chicago, Ill.



AN EMPLOYERS' association has been formed in Cincinnati, which is intended to amalgamate the forty trades employers' associations into one organization to antagonize boycotting and abolish discrimination on public work. It will also champion the "open shop."

The Walking Delegate.

The daily press has been filled with denunciations of the "walking delegate" of organized labor. According to these veracious chroniclers he "stirs up strikes," is a "malicious meddler," "a grafter," and "the root of all industrial wars." Now, my masters, the walking delegate is to the labor unions what the attorneys, presidents and general managers are to corporations. They perform the business of a craft. That craft has delegated to the walking delegate the same power that the Vanderbilt system has delegated to Chauncey Depew. He is the representative of his union, just as George M. Baer is the representative of the stockholders of the Reading Railroad. What Mortimer F. Elliott performs for the Standard Oil Company, John Smith performs for the housesmiths.

The office known as walking delegate was created because that when a single workman went to a corporation to secure a redress of some grievance or to ask an advance in wages, he was summarily discharged, and in most cases blacklisted. So the union selected a business agent whom the employer could neither discharge nor blacklist. In all cases this walking delegate was selected from among his fellow workmen because of his superior knowledge of his trade, was conservative and had the ability to express the views of his fellows with moderation and fairness.

Moral turpitude is not confined to race or place. The walking delegate of either a corporation or a labor organization is but human and necessarily makes an occasional mistake. The one strike a walking delegate orders is the immediate cause for adverse criticism, but the 999 he prevents are never mentioned. No Senator, Congressman, Legislator, Alderman, Judge, Governor or Mayor is criticised, shunned or despised because he accepted a bribe from the walking delegate of a labor organization, but if justice were done thousands of them would grace the penitentiary or adorn a jail because they were debauched by the walking delegates of predatory corporations. A larger and more correct view of this walking delegate business would cause the adverse criticism to fall where it belongs, and the representative of labor would not suffer in the clearer light.—*United Mine Workers' Journal.*



THE annual convention of the International Seamen's Union convenes in New York city November 23d.



CORNELIUS P. SHEA
General President

Arbitration in England.

Those who favor compulsory arbitration commonly assume and freely declare that voluntary arbitration is a failure. This conclusion is justifiable only as a necessity to the theory of compulsion; considered in any other light it is an absurdity and directly contrary to the facts. We are recalled to this prolific subject of discussion by the presence in San Francisco of S. B. Boulton, Chairman of the London (Eng.) Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Board. Mr. Boulton, unlike many persons who speak with more pretensions to authority, deals with his subject from the viewpoint of extensive experience. In a press review Mr. Boulton says:

"I do not believe in compulsory arbitration. I don't think it is possible anywhere. The questions laid before the Board for adjustment are brought to it voluntarily. No labor organization is compelled to have its labor difficulties arbitrated by our Board merely because it has representatives on the Board.

"The success of all endeavors to promote industrial peace must result from the joint efforts of employers and employed to arrange their relations with each other by a system based upon the mutual exercise of conscience and common sense. Writers on political economy are not infallible, but I think that Professor Marshall was not far wrong when he

said 'Economic laws and reasonings, in fact, are merely part of the material of which conscience and common sense have to make use in solving practical problems and in laying down rules which may be a guide in life.' Conscience should teach both employer and employed that neither should depart from the justice and equity epitomized in the axiom, 'A fair day's work for a fair day's wage.'

"Common sense calls loudly to both parties to co-operate to a greater extent than ever before in the endeavor to remove many obstacles which are hindering the maintenance and growth of the trade which nourishes both labor and capital, and among those impediments none is more mischievous than the habit of making those bargains between capital and labor which must from time to time be made and remade. However inevitable some of those contests may have appeared to have been in times past, the enlightened opinion of our whole British community demands that less disastrous and less barbarous methods of adjustment should prevail in the future.

"In 1899 the London Chamber of Commerce was called upon by a large number of its members to take some action in consequence of calamities arising in the port of London out of the serious dispute between the dock directors and their workmen.

"The Chamber appointed a committee of inquiry, which was authorized, if found practicable, to prepare a scheme of labor conciliation especially adapted to the needs of the port of London. I was chairman of that committee and presented its unanimous report, which was adopted by the Chamber. After full discussion the Chamber authorized the formation of a conciliation board.

"Omitting minor details, the Board was and is composed of twelve members representing employers, who are annually elected by the council of the Chamber, and of twelve representatives of labor, annually elected by the delegates of the trades unions of London, all the London trade-unions being annually invited to elect these delegates. An equality of voting power to the members of the Board is provided for. The methods of the Board consist, firstly, on hearing any labor dispute within the Metropolitan district, of an offer of its services to both disputants, and of an invitation to a friendly conference, on neutral ground, that is, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Where conciliation has not succeeded, recourse to arbitration under the auspices of the Board is recommended. I have taken part as chairman

in almost all the arbitrations which have been conducted under the auspices of the Board since its commencement."

Making all due allowance for the natural disposition of men to crack up the ideas to which they are personally committed, there remains in support of Mr. Boulton's position the irrefutable testimony of the trade-unions both of Great Britain and the United States.

It is the common observation of trade-unionists and practical students of the labor movement that the press reports of strikes and other "labor troubles" are an exceedingly faulty criterion of general conditions. "What's done we partly may compute, we know not what's resisted." We know how many strikes take place, but we know not how many strikes are prevented by conciliation and arbitration voluntarily entered into by organizations of employes and employee. It is comparatively hard to get at the particulars of the latter cases, and, besides, these cases offer little material for sensationalism.

It is a safe generalization that fully two-thirds of the arrangements entered into by employers and employes are transacted through the medium of voluntary arbitration. It is a medium that is daily growing in favor and which is destined to become the universal practice. The compulsory arbitrationist alone stands in the way of this result.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

The Labor Crisis.

The evidence of growing sanity in the labor ranks was very clearly indicated at the recent dinner of the Civic Federation by the speeches of John Mitchell and other labor men on the one side, and Senator Hanna, Mr. Marks, Archbishop Ireland, and others, on the other side. Mr. Mitchell emphatically declared himself utterly opposed to the policy of restricted output, the interference with non-union men, and many other practices in which unions have frequently indulged.

The speeches of Senator Hanna and the testimony of numerous large employers who are active in the movement for the organization of employers, show that the idea of not tolerating unions is disappearing, and the conviction is growing that the inevitable and only way to meet labor unions and prevent them from becoming despotic disturbers of peace is for employers to organize along parallel lines, to protect the interests of employers and the public, and so match organization with organization.

We shall then have specialists to compete with specialists, and the small pettifogging tactics on either side will become impossible. Unions must learn that they must live up to their contracts and be responsible for the conduct of their members, or they will have no standing in the community; and employers will learn that fair treatment and reasonable recognition must be granted, or they will have no standing. When both sides are thus organized for business purposes, instead of for warfare, co-operation instead of antagonism will be the natural outcome, because it will be the common interest of both.

If the press will make half as much effort to encourage the co-operative spirit of the two movements as it does to inflame the conflict, a few months will see what now looks like a labor war transformed into a more practical working relation between employers and laborers in the great industries of the country. That once accomplished, the problem that now threatens industrial disruption will have been more than solved.—*Gunston's Magazine*.

We agree with *Gunston's Magazine* in this. The teamsters would rather deal with an association of team owners, for then we know that if an individual owner violates a contract we have the backing of the association in making it right. We confess that in the early days of our organization we had some difficulty making the rank and file understand that our contracts were made to be lived up to, and it was a little difficult to make some members comply. But it was the same on the other side. All team owners did not carry out the agreements to the letter. But since both sides are on a fair way to perfect organization, we understand one another better, with the result that we are working under conditions something more like harmonious.

The Ragpickers.

There are about 3,000 ragpickers in New York city. Last May 400 of them formed a union. A young man named Henry Schryer is president.

"We call ourselves the 'clip sorters,'" he says. "We do not pick rags that are old or picked up by ragmen. The rags we pick come from the big cloth cutting houses, and when we have sorted them they are made into different kinds of shoddy.

"Half of our workers are women or girls. We work mostly in cellars by gaslight. We have no fresh air. We have no sunlight. We

begin at 7 in the morning, and we work till 6 at night.

"Our job is hard enough, yet there are plenty who fight with knives to take our places if we strike. Beginners make \$2.75 a week. After they get quick or smart they can make from \$6 to \$10 a week.

"Quite a few of us have lung diseases, the cellars are so dusty, but at present we do not ask for higher wages. We want the public to know how we are treated, so that we can get some legislation to protect us."

• • •

The Man in the Mail Car.

No flag is snapping over him,
No band is playing loud;
There are no cheers, in strident vim
From some applauding crowd;
But night and day he toils away,
Until his work is done
No ranting fifes or bugles play
To lighten his long run.

He has no time to think of fear,
Or talk of pluck or nerve,
With danger always lurking near
In every lurching swerve.
The swaying lamps make shadows dim
To taunt his training eyes;
The jolting car makes mock of him
As madly on it flies.

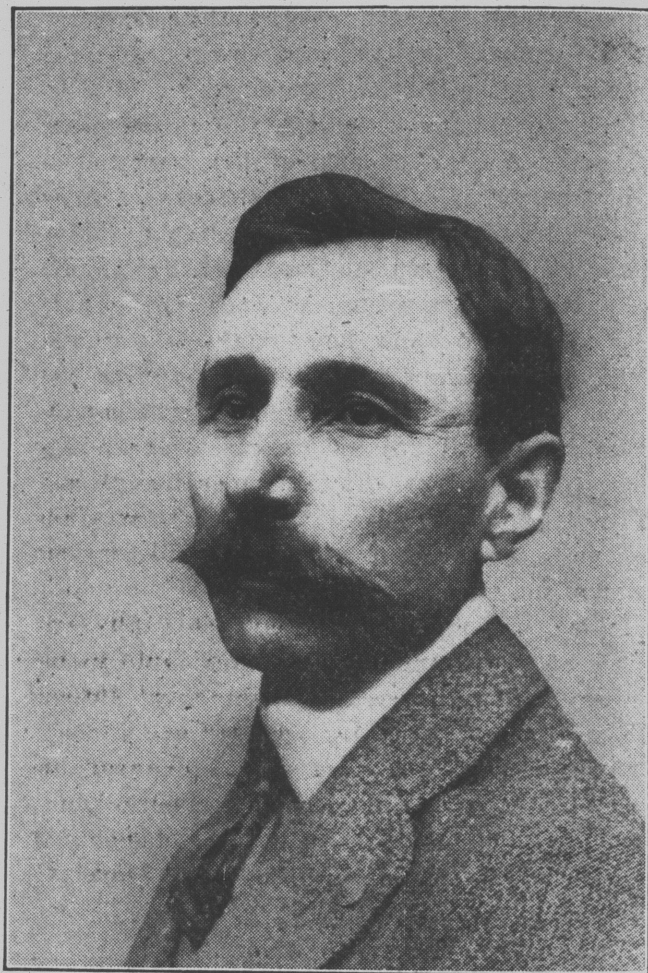
It may be north, south, east or west—
The mail must hurry through.
The postal clerk may take no rest
With all these things to do.
He does not see what waits ahead,
Nor cares what lies behind—
The hungry mail racks must be fed,
To all else he is blind.

Sometimes you stand beside the track
And see the mail train race,
And white above the rolling sack—
You see his toil-smudged face.
So, day and night, the postal clerk
Goes, fighting time and sleep.
He only does his country's work—
And countries hire men cheap.

Some day, perhaps, they'll lift him out,
All limp, and still, and pale—
He will have found his last long route,
This man who works the mail.
No thrumming drums the hush will fill
When he goes to his rest,

And all the mails will hurry still,
North, south, and east and west.

—*Chicago Tribune.*



E. L. TURLEY
General Secretary-Treasurer

Labor Day.

One day in the year have the legislators set aside for the good of the country—Labor day. Labor day was celebrated everywhere this year as never before. In the city of New York—the storm-center of organized labor—the day was observed in many ways, with a parade as the main feature. Throughout this country men and women whose religion is trade-unionism and whose belief is founded upon justice and righteousness have gathered at the shrine of organized labor to worship its lofty ideals.

Of all the legal holidays which we celebrate there is none which is so much concerned with the present and the future as Labor day. The birthdays of some heroes we celebrate because the wonderful work they did for the country could not have been performed by men unless they possessed the rarest qualities. Decoration

day we devote especially to the reverence of the memory of those who have fought and bled for liberty. Declaration day we celebrate because it was on the fourth of July that we became a free and independent nation, and because it was on that day that our inalienable rights were so clearly set forth. Labor day is credited for the workingmen. It is a day when every person should be awakened to serious consideration of his environment. It is a day when every man should think of the rights and privileges which are guaranteed him by the constitution. It is a day when thoughtful concentration of one's mind upon the subject of his rights as a creator of wealth will accomplish more than a stray thought now and then throughout the whole year. In short, it should be set aside to the consideration of the best means of establishing and bringing about a change in our condition which will insure "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to all.

It has ever been the pride of man to march in full glory to the strains of inspiring music. The sounds of trumpets, the beating of drums, the endless procession of numberless thousands during this one day of an entire year accomplish nothing. We may attract attention by our steady marching; we may command passing respect because of our numerical strength; we may cause uneasiness because of our glorification in a noble cause. But what does it all mean? Can we truly glorify in Labor Day without attempting to make our lives brighter and the world's misery lighter? Shall we proudly boast of our independence when the voices of little white factory slaves, crying to be relieved from so much earthly misery, reach our ears? In the year that has rolled by have we had any special reason for glorification and jolification? Strikes, lockouts, boycotts, black-lists, unfair lists have marked this period. A foe stronger than ever emerged to create chaos in the ranks of organized labor; an enemy fiercer than ever faced us. A combination of united capital attempted to disrupt organized labor. It has, indeed, been an eventful year.

The parade on last Monday was, therefore, for no other purpose than that of demonstrating the steadfast adherence of union men to union principles and of creating lasting respect. The presence of Labor day, however, should not be a signal merely for mirth and gaiety. It should lend inspiration to a just cause; it should show that the aspiration of workingmen is toward the higher and the better; it should sound the signal of alarm that unless organized labor makes some rapid strides in the year to

come, all our efforts will have been in vain. The principle of organized labor must be advanced, for it ennobles mankind; it is setting the pace for a higher civilization; it is the main factor which will result in the amelioration and betterment of all upon this planet.

A firm reliance in our strength will lead us to victory. And though the monster Capital strike at us; though we lose a skirmish, in a great battle we will ever be victorious. The effect of Labor day should be everlasting upon us, who have "mutually pledged to each other our lives and our sacred honor."—Chas. A. Oberwager, in the *Typographical Journal*.

Local unions who are clamoring for their supplies should not feel put out if there is a slight delay in delivering them. It must be understood that everything pertaining to the general office is new; that all locals are receiving entirely new sets of supplies. The fact that there are in the neighborhood of 800 locals necessitates a tremendous amount of work on the part of the General Secretary and his assistants. New charters had to be made out for all locals, all old seals had to be destroyed and new ones furnished in the places.

The General Secretary, on taking hold of his office, found himself in a position few men have been in. Fancy a man starting a new business venture on a huge scale without the customary preliminary of building up to the high standard gradually, and you have the situation which confronted the General Secretary on October first. Each and every local had to be fitted out with a charter and supplies as though they were just beginning business. The delay in sending out these supplies rests a good deal with the local secretaries who failed either to send in their applications for charters or did not order stamps, and therefore making it impossible for the General Secretary to determine the amount of supplies necessary.

BOARD MEETING.

Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

FIRST SESSION, OCTOBER 1st, 1903.

Moved by Robb and seconded: That the Executive Board secure a stenographer to take a verbatim report of the meeting and publish in the official journal. Carried.

Moved by Evans and seconded: That President Shea be instructed to communicate with

the International Brewery Workers and have them meet with the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to-morrow, and, if they cannot attend, arrange for a meeting at a later date. Carried.

Moved by Sullivan and seconded: That the Secretary be instructed to tender a vote of thanks of the Board to the Amalgamated Wood Workers of America. Carried.

Moved by Evans and seconded: That the President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters secure bond for \$5,000 with some reliable surety company. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That President of International Brotherhood of Teamsters secure bond from National Surety Co., if possible. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the International Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to secure increase in bond not to exceed an amount of \$30,000, making \$50,000 in all, with the National Surety Co., if possible. Carried.

Moved by Warner and seconded: That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to rectify Article 86 of the Constitution, changing words "entitled to" to "immediately given withdrawal card." Carried.

Moved and seconded: That \$25,000, now in the hands of the American Federation of Labor, be placed in the bank to the credit of the Defense Fund and balance to General Fund.

Amended by Sullivan: That \$30,000 be placed to credit of Defense Fund.

Amendment amended by Young: That \$35,000 be placed in the Defense Fund.

Moved by Fitzpatrick and seconded, as a substitute for the whole: That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to deposit \$30,000 in the Defense Fund, balance to General Fund. Carried.

Congratulations received from Miss N. E. Woods. Placed on file.

Moved by Gould and seconded: That committee from Chicago be heard in regard to Article 86, International Constitution. Carried.

Moved by Sullivan and seconded: That bill of \$63 for Constitution Committee be rejected. Carried.

Moved by Fitzpatrick and seconded: That we donate the sum of \$63 as expenses of Constitution Committee from Chicago. Carried.

[Note.—Members of said committee, Furman, Barry and Hughes, refuse to accept their expenses in the form of a donation.]

Moved and seconded: That the President be instructed to see that Secretary-Treasurer secure an increase in bond, when funds exceed

\$50,000 in the International treasury. Carried.

Moved by Fitzpatrick and seconded: That the President appoint a committee to see about advice on bonds of Secretary-Treasurer and President. Carried. Fitzpatrick and Evans appointed.

Moved by Fitzpatrick and seconded: That the Secretary-Treasurer stand instructed to deposit funds in American National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind. Carried.

SECOND DAY, OCTOBER 2ND—MORNING SESSION.

Moved by Evans and seconded: That we dispense with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. Carried.

Moved by Evans and seconded: That Local No. 553 continue to draw benefits and remain under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and that said local receive benefits for 49 members, less \$25, now in the hands of Secretary of No. 553. Carried.

Moved by Evans and seconded: That the amount due Brother Forster in excess of the \$76 now in the hands of Brother Evans be paid and charged back to the former Team Drivers' International Union, and that his services be dispensed with on October 1st, 1903.

Amended by Gould: That all delegates to the International Convention be paid the balance of two days' pay due them.

Fitzpatrick moved to amend the amendment: That said matter be referred back to former Team Drivers' International Union.

Amendment to the amendment lost.

Amendment to the motion lost.

Motion carried.

Vice-President Gould in the chair.

Moved by Shea and seconded: That we pay all Organizers who organize a Local Union in conformity with the laws of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters after the Secretary-Treasurer receives the first month's order for stamps and supplies.

Amendment offered by Fitzpatrick: That the per capita tax for the second month for new Unions must be received by the General Secretary-Treasurer before the commission is paid to the American Federation of Labor Organizers. Carried.

Moved by Evans and seconded: That \$220 be sent to the brothers of Local No. 553, New York, as balance on second week's benefits, and that money be sent to Alfred Sager, 147 East Fifty-third street, New York City, and that money be sent by telegraph. Carried.

Moved by Young and seconded: That matter pertaining to Brewery Drivers, Locals Nos. 774

and 748, be laid over until Saturday morning, October 3rd, 1903. Carried.

AFTERNOON OF THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Moved by Young and seconded: That the Editor of the Journal, Mr. Dwyer, ask all responsible firms in Indianapolis to submit estimates on printing of Journal, on 30,000 copies monthly as a basis. Same to be the same size and quality of paper as used in copy of sample submitted, and to contain 32 pages. Carried.

Question pertaining to granting of charter to the Livery Drivers of Chicago was then brought up.

Moved by Fitzpatrick and seconded: That the matter pertaining to granting of charter to Livery Drivers of Chicago be referred back to Local No. 701 for their action on same.

Moved by Young as an amendment: That Livery Drivers be granted a separate charter.

Moved by Evans as an amendment to the amendment: That President Shea be instructed to write to Local No. 701 for indorsement of granting charter to Livery Drivers, and that charter be issued whether they indorse it or not. Carried.

Moved by Young and seconded: That the Executive Board refer the trouble existing between Locals Nos. 705 and 725 to the Joint Council of Chicago for action.

THIRD DAY, OCTOBER 3RD—MORNING SESSION.

Moved and seconded: That reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Carried.

Matter pertaining to jurisdiction between Locals Nos. 701 and 725 in regard to Cab Drivers was then brought up.

Chair ruled that the matter be referred back to the Joint Council of Chicago.

Ruling of the Chair appealed from by Vice-President Robb. Appeal sustained.

Moved by Young and seconded: That President Shea be instructed to communicate with the Joint Council of Chicago and request it to take up the question of jurisdiction between Locals Nos. 701 and 725, and pass on all questions of jurisdiction before referring such questions to the International Executive Board. Carried.

Question pertaining to Bottle Beer Drivers' Local No. 744 and Beer Drivers' Local No. 748 was then brought up for discussion.

Moved by Fitzpatrick and seconded: That both Local Unions retain their respective jurisdiction. Carried.

Moved by Young and seconded: That the Board sustain the action of the Joint Council of

Chicago in regard to Locals Nos. 744 and 748 in the case of Rudolph Speickerman.

Amendment offered by Fitzpatrick: That the Board sustain the appeal of Local No. 744, and Secretary stand instructed to notify the Joint Council and Local No. 744. Carried.

AFTERNOON OF THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Moved by Sullivan and seconded: That resolution submitted by Fitzpatrick pertaining to jurisdiction over Teamsters, and instructing our delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention to claim jurisdiction over all Teamsters. Carried.

Moved by Gould and seconded: That the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters enter a vigorous protest to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor against the Railway Express Employees' Union for infringing upon the rights of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Carried.

A request was received from Local No. 701 of Chicago asking for the minutes of the meeting in regard to the application for charter by some of its members.

Moved by Robb and seconded by Sullivan: That the request be granted. Carried.

Moved by Evans and seconded: That the President send some official to Springfield, Ill., to investigate charges against Local No. 81 having owners in its ranks. Carried. Young and Evans sent.

A letter was received from Local No. 607 requesting the presence of General Organizer Albert Young in New York City.

Moved by Evans and seconded by Warner: That the request be granted. Carried.

FOURTH DAY, OCTOBER 5TH—MORNING SESSION.

Moved and seconded: That the first day's minutes be approved. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the second day's session be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the third day's forenoon session be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That resolution pertaining to jurisdiction in regard to Railway Express Employees be concurred in, and that President Shea send a copy of the resolution to President Gompers, accompanied by a letter of explanation. Carried.

Appeal from Boston Local No. 112 against a lumber company of that city was read.

Moved by Dwyer and seconded: That we concur in the appeal from Local No. 112 of Boston.

Moved by Young as an amendment: That that communication be received and placed on file, and that we non-concur in the appeal.

Amendment carried.

Moved and seconded: That correction in Article 86 of the Constitution be made by rubber stamp under the direction of the Board and signed by the General Secretary. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That resolution No. 16 be placed on file. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That resolution No. 12 be laid over until such time as such resolution be taken up for the position of Organizer. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That resolution No. 10 be referred to Brother Dwyer (rregarding Brick Drivers. Carried.

Same course to be pursued in the matter of Wagon Drivers.

Moved and seconded: That we draft a resolution claiming jurisdiction over all Teamsters and present same to the Secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and have the General Secretary communicate with said Local Unions and have them send representatives to said Convention.

Resolution No. 8 referred to Brother Dwyer.

Moved and seconded: That the International Brotherhood of Teamsters do not claim jurisdiction over Stable Employees. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That resolution No. 8 (Milk Drivers) be referred to the Joint Council of Chicago. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That resolution No. 33 be referred to the Joint Council of Chicago. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That resolution No. 23 be referred to the Joint Council of Chicago. Carried.

Resolution No. 21 concurred in.

Resolution No. 32 referred to the Joint Council of Chicago.

Resolution No. 30 referred to the Joint Council of Boston.

Resolution No. 36 disposed of by previous action.

Resolution No. 37 referred to the Joint Council of Chicago.

Resolution No. 38 referred to President Shea for action.

Moved by Evans and seconded: That the granting of a charter to the Joliet Teamsters be referred to Organizer Young and Evans. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That resolution No. 12 be complied with and referred to District Organizer of said district. Carried.

Moved by Fitzpatrick and seconded: That the seven Vice-Presidents be placed in the field to be Organizers and adjusters of trouble immediately after the adjournment of this Board.

Amendment by Gould: That after the General Organizer and District Organizers look over the field and make a report, the Vice-Presidents shall be given the preference.

Amendment lost.

Motion carried.

AFTERNOON OF THE FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

Moved by Sullivan and seconded: That the request of Brother Evans be granted in reference to attending the American Federation of Labor Convention, and if convenient for President Shea, that he also attend said Convention. Carried.

Moved by Warner and seconded: That we reconsider our previous action pertaining to publishing a verbatim report of the proceedings of the Board. Carried.

Moved by Robb and seconded: That we publish a condensed report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That President Shea secure the services of a janitor at a reasonable rate. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That President Shea procure furnishing for the office. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the Executive Board sit for a group picture to-morrow, and that the same be published in the Journal, and that one or more of the active members' pictures be published in the Journal each month and the same to be paid for by the members of the Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That Secretary Turley secure two dozen leather-bound combined Constitution and Ritual, and alternate leaves to be blank. Carried.

Moved by Young and seconded: That all Organizers be paid for every day that they work. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the matter of sending a man to Fitchburg, Mass., be referred to President Shea. Carried.

Moved and seconded in regard to matter of Local No. 126: That the President have the indorsement of the Executive in this grievance. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the Secretary-Treasurer procure all the printing pertaining to the office at the best figures obtainable. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That all Organizers send in their reports itemized, the same to be

published in the Journal monthly. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the matter of districting the District Organizers be left to the General Organizer. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the Board adjourn until 9 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, October 6th.

FIFTH DAY, OCTOBER 6TH—MORNING SESSION.

Moved and seconded: That Saturday afternoon's minutes be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the minutes of Monday morning be approved and corrected, correction being to add Brother Evans' name to the settlement of the Joliet affair with Brother Young. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the President stand instructed to give the desired information in regard to letter from Hack and Cab Drivers of Chicago. Carried.

AFTERNOON OF THE FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.

Moved and seconded: That the President be instructed to notify all Joint Councils that all matters referred back to them for adjustment be acted upon immediately, and that they will be held in strict conformity with our International Constitution. Carried.

Moved by Sullivan and seconded: That the due cards and stamps of both old organizations be changed.

Moved by Dwyer as an amendment: That no due cards or stamps be changed.

Moved by Young as an amendment to the amendment: That all due cards and stamps be changed up to and including October 15th.

Amendment to the amendment is carried.

Moved and seconded: That President Shea be instructed to notify all locals in Chicago to transfer all men who are hauling sand from surface and from cars to Local No. 716. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That a charter be granted to new local in California indorsed by Local No. 240, Sacramento, Cal. Carried.

SIXTH DAY, OCTOBER 7TH—MORNING SESSION.

Moved by Gould and seconded: That the President stand instructed to pay all incidental bills submitted by Organizers if in his judgment he believes them to be correct. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That matter of wage

scale from No. 607, New York, be referred to the Joint Council of that city for its indorsement, and should the Joint Council indorse same, it has the approval of the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the Editor be instructed to have the Journal ready for distribution by the 15th of each month. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That we concur in the recommendation of Brother Evans in giving strike benefits to the locked out members in Kansas City. Carried.

AFTERNOON OF THE SIXTH DAY'S SESSION.

Moved and seconded: That the report of Auditor Evans be received and concurred in. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the Editor let contract for soliciting ads for Journal to responsible firm submitting lowest estimate. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That matter pertaining to printing of Journal be left to the members of the Executive Board who are at headquarters, to act in conjunction with the Editor. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the Secretary be instructed to pay premium on bond to National Surety Co. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That Brother Young be allowed to stay in Springfield two or three days to attend the State Federation of Labor Convention. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the President stand instructed to indorse all wage scales which have received the indorsement of the Joint Council. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the report of Commissioner Mulcahy be accepted as read. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the General Auditor go over Brother Mulcahy's books. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the Board tender a rising vote of thanks to Brother Mulcahy for his services in our behalf. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Stablenen in reference to the action of this Board. Carried.

Adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE

New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1903.

To the Editor of the Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As Secretary of the Joint Executive Council of New York City, and seeing that considerable interest is being shown by the general membership of the I. B. of T. in the results accomplished to date in the Metropolis of our country, I beg to submit the following:

The council of this city, believing that a good set of organizers was necessary to build up this great Brotherhood in this part of the country, it instructed its representative, Brother Edward Gould, at the first meeting of the Executive Board at Indianapolis, to use all efforts to have our General Organizer, Albert Young, deputized to this city. There was not a happier bunch of teamsters when Brother Gould returned and told us that our General President, Cornelius P. Shea, and our General Organizer would be in this city on the 18th of October.

Brother Gould at once arranged for a general mass meeting, to be held at Murray Hill Lyceum on October 18th. Circulars were distributed announcing the meeting. Our International Officers arrived in this city on the evening of October the 17th, and I might here remark that I was one of the committee that had the pleasure of meeting them on their arrival. Their determined look and the expression on their faces showed that they had already made up their minds that New York City must and shall be organized, and from present indications a revival of interest has developed amongst all crafts of this city.

The first mass meeting proved a success—the hall was crowded to the doors, and our officers received a welcome that will live in their hearts for many days to come. Our First Vice-President, Brother Edward Gould, acted as chairman, and after making the usual introductory remarks, introduced the first speaker, Brother D. J. Foley, Organizer, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance, and the Bartenders' International League, who was followed by his Co-organizer, Brother Fred. Baumann. They showed by their remarks that they were ready to give a helping hand and in-

formed the teamsters present that they hoped that the men working at our craft in this city would take advantage of the opportunity afforded them.

Brother Gould then introduced our General President, Cornelius P. Shea, and the ovation accorded him was one which might make any man feel proud of. After informing those present of the condition gained by our craft in the various cities throughout the West through thorough organization of the trade, and assuring them that by their co-operation the same results can be brought about in this city; also assuring them of the support of the I. B. of T., he appealed to all to affiliate at once with their respective locals. Our International President said: "Give us the members and we will give you better wages and better hours." He also brought to the minds of those present the fact of our position in the Trades Union movement today, being considered the *one* craft holding the key to the situation at this time. His address was frequently interrupted by applause and the impression made by him has already been shown in the interest displayed by the teamsters of New York City, by an increased attendance at their respective meetings following his appearance here.

General Organizer Albert Young, of Chicago, followed with a forcible address, demonstrating the deplorable conditions existing at the present time in the teaming industry of this city. He showed conclusively the strength of the teamsters, when thoroughly organized, by illustrating results accomplished from his practical knowledge and experience in several cities. He assured us that no stone would be left unturned or money spared by our International Organization until same conditions existed in the city of New York. The wage scales of our crafts in different Western cities were listened to with keen interest and many expressions of surprise were made by those present at the contrast of the conditions existing here at this time. A remarkable amount of interest was shown by the teamsters present during the entire remarks of Brother Young, and feel safe in saying that if the instructions and the advice as given by him are strictly adhered to, the day is not far distant when the teamsters of this city shall en-

joy the benefits that are derived from a thorough organization of the trade. After an address of two hours' duration, our General Organizer resumed his seat amid deafening applause.

Before the meeting adjourned our First Vice-President wound up a very successful meeting and was afforded an enthusiastic reception by his fellow-workers. He assured us, as the New York representative, that he would likewise do all in his power to further the interest of the teamsters of this city and asked for a hearty co-operation from them in the accomplishment of the work.

A remarkable improvement in membership and attendance was shown at the meetings which followed the coming of our International Officers here, and up to this time the following mass meetings have been held by the respective locals:

October 18th—Local No. 607, Coach and Cab Drivers.

October 19th—Local No. 506, Excavating Truck Drivers.

October 20th—Local No. 553, Coalteamsters.

October 22d—Local No. 584, Milk Wagon Drivers.

October 22d—Local No. 645, Railway Express Drivers.

October 23d—Forming of the Joint Council.

October 24th—Local No. 654, Building Material Drivers.

October 25th—Local 506, Excavating Truck Drivers.

October 25th—Local No. 449, Market Truck Drivers.

October 25th—Local No. 342, Paper Truck Drivers.

October 25th—Local No. 332, Hackmen's Protective League.

Our International Officers addressed each of these meetings, a renewed interest was shown, and I am also proud to report at this time a large increase in membership amongst the locals of this city.

Hoping for continued success for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters all along the line, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

ALFRED SAGER,

Secretary Joint Council of New York City.

Boston.

Editor JOURNAL:

Thinking it was about time you heard from Local 25, I thought I would drop you a few

lines. I suppose the other locals think that we are all in, but we are still on deck, and are particular which port we make during a storm. Any old port is the saying, but once is enough for us. We are taking in about 100 members every meeting—the way we are going ahead is marvelous. It will not be long before we have all the teamsters of good old Beantown wearing one of our new headlights—as we call the new buttons. We want to get all the stray ones in before Brother Young gets here, so as to show him we have not been asleep since he went away. If Al. Young would take a residence up in Boston, he can have the Mayor's chair, and that's incontrovertible. I would like the other locals to know about the entertainment that was held in the Bijou Theater October 8th. It was a benefit for the firemen that were injured while responding to a call of duty July 4th. As I was acquainted with the manager, he asked me to get him some talent, and just to let the people of Boston know that C. Frohman and Weber and Fields have not got all the stars, I got a few from our own local, and the way they took the house (there was nothing else to take) was marvelous. They have got swelled heads now, and are constantly writing to the leading managers for an engagement. The rest of the local is trying its best to discourage them. If they leave us I will bet they will not play at non-union theaters, as we have a few here.

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CORRESPONDENCE

New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1903.

To the Editor of the Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As Secretary of the Joint Executive Council of New York City, and seeing that considerable interest is being shown by the general membership of the I. B. of T. in the results accomplished to date in the Metropolis of our country, I beg to submit the following:

The council of this city, believing that a good set of organizers was necessary to build up this great Brotherhood in this part of the country, it instructed its representative, Brother Edward Gould, at the first meeting of the Executive Board at Indianapolis, to use all efforts to have our General Organizer, Albert Young, deputized to this city. There was not a happier bunch of teamsters when Brother Gould returned and told us that our General President, Cornelius P. Shea, and our General Organizer would be in this city on the 18th of October.

Brother Gould at once arranged for a general mass meeting, to be held at Murray Hill Lyceum on October 18th. Circulars were distributed announcing the meeting. Our International Officers arrived in this city on the evening of October the 17th, and I might here remark that I was one of the committee that had the pleasure of meeting them on their arrival. Their determined look and the expression on their faces showed that they had already made up their minds that New York City must and shall be organized, and from present indications a revival of interest has developed amongst all crafts of this city.

The first mass meeting proved a success—the hall was crowded to the doors, and our officers received a welcome that will live in their hearts for many days to come. Our First Vice-President, Brother Edward Gould, acted as chairman, and after making the usual introductory remarks, introduced the first speaker, Brother D. J. Foley, Organizer, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance, and the Bartenders' International League, who was followed by his Co-organizer, Brother Fred. Baumann. They showed by their remarks that they were ready to give a helping hand and in-

formed the teamsters present that they hoped that the men working at our craft in this city would take advantage of the opportunity afforded them.

Brother Gould then introduced our General President, Cornelius P. Shea, and the ovation accorded him was one which might make any man feel proud of. After informing those present of the condition gained by our craft in the various cities throughout the West through thorough organization of the trade, and assuring them that by their co-operation the same results can be brought about in this city; also assuring them of the support of the I. B. of T., he appealed to all to affiliate at once with their respective locals. Our International President said: "Give us the members and we will give you better wages and better hours." He also brought to the minds of those present the fact of our position in the Trades Union movement today, being considered the *one* craft holding the key to the situation at this time. His address was frequently interrupted by applause and the impression made by him has already been shown in the interest displayed by the teamsters of New York City, by an increased attendance at their respective meetings following his appearance here.

General Organizer Albert Young, of Chicago, followed with a forcible address, demonstrating the deplorable conditions existing at the present time in the teaming industry of this city. He showed conclusively the strength of the teamsters, when thoroughly organized, by illustrating results accomplished from his practical knowledge and experience in several cities. He assured us that no stone would be left unturned or money spared by our International Organization until same conditions existed in the city of New York. The wage scales of our crafts in different Western cities were listened to with keen interest and many expressions of surprise were made by those present at the contrast of the conditions existing here at this time. A remarkable amount of interest was shown by the teamsters present during the entire remarks of Brother Young, and feel safe in saying that if the instructions and the advice as given by him are strictly adhered to, the day is not far distant when the teamsters of this city shall en-

joy the benefits that are derived from a thorough organization of the trade. After an address of two hours' duration, our General Organizer resumed his seat amid deafening applause.

Before the meeting adjourned our First Vice-President wound up a very successful meeting and was afforded an enthusiastic reception by his fellow-workers. He assured us, as the New York representative, that he would likewise do all in his power to further the interest of the teamsters of this city and asked for a hearty co-operation from them in the accomplishment of the work.

A remarkable improvement in membership and attendance was shown at the meetings which followed the coming of our International Officers here, and up to this time the following mass meetings have been held by the respective locals:

October 18th—Local No. 607, Coach and Cab Drivers.

October 19th—Local No. 506, Excavating Truck Drivers.

October 20th—Local No. 553, Coalteamsters.

October 22d—Local No. 584, Milk Wagon Drivers.

October 22d—Local No. 645, Railway Express Drivers.

October 23d—Forming of the Joint Council.

October 24th—Local No. 654, Building Material Drivers.

October 25th—Local 506, Excavating Truck Drivers.

October 25th—Local No. 449, Market Truck Drivers.

October 25th—Local No. 342, Paper Truck Drivers.

October 25th—Local No. 332, Hackmen's Protective League.

Our International Officers addressed each of these meetings, a renewed interest was shown, and I am also proud to report at this time a large increase in membership amongst the locals of this city.

Hoping for continued success for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters all along the line, I remain,

Faternally yours,

ALFRED SAGER,

Secretary Joint Council of New York City.

Boston.

Editor JOURNAL:

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lines. I suppose the other locals think that we are all in, but we are still on deck, and are particular which port we make during a storm. Any old port is the saying, but once is enough for us. We are taking in about 100 members every meeting—the way we are going ahead is marvelous. It will not be long before we have all the teamsters of good old Beantown wearing one of our new headlights—as we call the new buttons. We want to get all the stray ones in before Brother Young gets here, so as to show him we have not been asleep since he went away. If Al. Young would take a residence up in Boston, he can have the Mayor's chair, and that's incontrovertible. I would like the other locals to know about the entertainment that was held in the Bijou Theater October 8th. It was a benefit for the firemen that were injured while responding to a call of duty July 4th. As I was acquainted with the manager, he asked me to get him some talent, and just to let the people of Boston know that C. Frohman and Weber and Fields have not got all the stars, I got a few from our own local, and the way they took the house (there was nothing else to take) was marvelous. They have got swelled heads now, and are constantly writing to the leading managers for an engagement. The rest of the local is trying its best to discourage them. If they leave us I will bet they will not play at non-union theaters, as we have a few here.

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Duffy and Jerry Murray were to appear, but Brothers Buckley and Miller detained them at the convention in Worcester. Last but not least came our two old standbys, John Petterson and Buck Feeley, in a duet entitled "I Wonder Why the Rest of the Boys Do Not Settle Up Their Dues." Baird and Axel think they ought to have it copyrighted. Then they did a buck and wing dance. If Local 25 should lose this bunch of hottentots it would be a hard blow—very near as bad as the one we had in 1901.

Now to let the other locals know about our ball team. We played 27 games this season, lost five—pretty fair record for a crowd of teamsters. We are now trying to arrange a game with the Pittsburgs of the National League. We do not care about tackling the Bostons of the American League. We take our hats off to Collins and his bunch, but still we think our battery could give Cy Young and Duke Farrell a pretty good run for the peanuts. Of course we all know that Brother Murray is not as heavy as Duke, but what he lacks Duffy can make it up. When Jerry's wing is right I tell you the boys won't take any chances on not coming up on the first of the month. Of course there are a few who will take chances of stealing second on him. The battery we have now is the best we ever had. As the ball season is over, we are trying to arrange a football match with the R. S. B. for Thanksgiving Day, and if we can't beat them without letting them get a goal, I think we had better disorganize. Following is the line-up of both the baseball and football teams:

Baseball.	Player.	Football.
	JOE. MURRAY	
Catcher	JNO. BUCKLEY	L. T.
1st Base	JAS. MILLER	R. H. B.
2d Base	MATT WELSH	Q. B.
Short Stop	TIM MCCARTHY	R. F.
3d Base	AXEL HADEN	L. H. B.
Leftfield	JNO. PETERSON	L. G.
Centerfield	JNO. DICKEY	C.
Rightfield	JNO. MURPHY	R. E.
Centerfield	JAS. DUFFY	R. G.
Pitcher	JOHN BROWN	F. B.
Capt., Mgr.		L. E.
	Yours truly, MATT WALSH.	

Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4, 1903.

MR. EDITOR AND BROTHERS:

It is with pleasure I sit down and take my pen in hand and congratulate every member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters on the fact of our amalgamation, and am proud of the fact that when we meet a teamster we can say, there is a brother of ours. Well, I suppose you will all say, what is doing in Cleveland? Well, Hack, Cab Drivers' and Barnmen's Local 96 is getting along nicely. We had an agreement presented to the employers, to take effect November 1st. Brother Charles Robb arrived here and with his assistance we got the signatures of the majority of undertakers, but the liverymen formed a combination against us and refused to sign. At last Sunday's meeting, on Nov. 1, it was decided to hold a special meeting on Nov. 2d. The meeting commenced at 9 p. m., and continued until 1:45 a. m., when, acting upon the advice of Brother Robb, it was decided to not strike. Now, boys, Brother Robb said: "Tuesday is election day; every carriage is engaged; we will not tie them up—we will kill them with kindness," and needless to say all men went to work and are still working, and the liverymen can not understand it, for we had them right for that day, but as Brother Robb says, our cause is just and we can win any day as well as on election day. I might also say when the liverymen heard of his action, Brother Robb's stock went up, for they recognize him as a shrewd man, and as I have been with him constantly in his encounters with the different liverymen, I do not blame them for giving him that credit, for boys, when Robb once gets them to listen to him for a moment, it means an hour and the argument he puts up would, if it had been used at the time, have saved the man who shot President McKinley, I believe. Now, brothers, this is not a joke, but a simple truth. If Brother Robb if left with us for a length of time, we have the men here, and I think he will organize them in every craft. I am giving him all the assistance I can. As to pointers, I can not give them—he has all of them himself. However, I hope and confidently expect to be able to inform you in your next Journal issue that our demands have been granted and that the conditions of the hack-drivers have not only been improved, but of all the teaming crafts in Cleveland. If this letter should catch the eye of Brother R. W. O'Connor, of Indianapolis, I would like to hear from

him. I will now draw to a close, withing good luck to every single local and member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, I remain

Fraternally yours,

RICHARD DICKRON,

Business Agent Hack, Cab Drivers and Barnmen, Local No. 96, of Cleveland, O.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Editor Journal:

Only a few blocks away from the elegantly fitted up headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 147 East Market street, this city, meeting every Sunday evening, Local 345, the Hack, Cab and Carriage Drivers' Union, are making as stiff and sturdy a fight as it possible to put for the supremacy and existence of the principles of unionism. We have been having and still have an organized opposition to us even in our own craft, the Hack Drivers, that has been an impediment and obstacle in our way to success and the betterment and improvement of our conditions. Care while sick and a guarantee that they will be properly taken care of when death overtakes them has no effect on them. We have endeavored to demonstrate to their entire satisfaction that we will do all that we pledge ourselves to do and more, too. Not more than two months ago one of the craft, who was once a member in good standing and like a lot more who were in the same condition, but dropped out for fear of trouble with their employers, was taken sick. Our boys called on him, as some of his comrades that work at the same barn that he did, to see that he was comfortable and administered to his wants. Among other necessities that overtook him in this condition, house rent came due. This matter was taken up, a list started, and while it was turned down by some that worked at the same place he did, it was not presented to a member of Local 345 who did not put his name down for something. The result was that not only one month's rent, but a sufficient amount to pay two was secured and turned over to his wife. Another incident occurred. On the night of September 17th last W. E. Lepert, one of our members, who unfortunately was not in membership long enough to be entitled to benefits, took a brougham out of the Club stables, known as the Sporting Duchess, with a party of four in it, and when returning from one of the road houses in this vicinity was struck by a locomotive at the Harding street crossing of the Vandalia Railroad. The driver

was instantly killed, carriage wrecked, the inmates got off with slight injuries, one of the team had to be killed, the other broke away and got off in safety. General Organizer A. Young and General President C. P. Shea happened to be in the city at the time and very generously and substantially aided us to take care of this unfortunate young man by contributing \$5.00 each toward his funeral expenses. The remainder was secured by subscription, a number of people outside of our Local contributing generously, and we gave the boy a decent burial on the following Sunday at Mount Jackson. This is what we are organized for. How, in the face of work of this kind, men can be cowards, or narrow-minded enough to remain unorganized, when organization will do so much for them, I am at a loss to say.

Hoping that you will give this space in the first issue of the Journal, I am

Fraternally yours,

R. W. O'CONNOR,

Cor. Sec. Local 345.

Steubenville, O.

Editor Journal:

The brothers of Local 315 think it about time their Correspondent was being heard from, so I will write you a few lines for the Journal. I will say in regards to our Local that our membership is small, but they are very strong. We have a good attendance at each meeting, and our members are all in good standing. As this is our first letter, do not think that the milkmen of Steubenville are not working hard for the Union. will close with best wishes for all.

Fraternally yours,

ANDREW WEINMAN,

Cor. Local 315.

Cleveland, O.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just allow me space for a few remarks in the magazine, in order that our brothers in the various locals may have some idea of the work which is under way in regard to organizing and settling various controversies between different employers and locals. I will also endeavor to show the conditions that I have met with in places where we are not represented thoroughly—by that I mean completely organized.

On October 11th I arrived in Richmond, Va., to assist Local No. 27, of which Brother Con-

way is Secretary-Treasurer, and there I found things in a deplorable condition. They had already presented their agreement and their demands had been granted in full, and after all of these demands were granted, they receive from \$5 to \$7 a week. In return for this they work from 12 and as high as 18 hours a day—they groom their horses, wash their carriages and clean harness, besides doing all driving that is required of them. Previous to this the highest wages paid to a very few was one dollar a day, but the average was four and five dollars a week. I might add that this local is composed of colored brothers and the Central Bodies draw the color line—so close and refuse to recognize them, thereby violating the laws of the A. F. of L., which says no man shall be debarred on account of his color, and until a corps of organizers are sent there to fight these colored brothers' battle in the Central Bodies throughout the South and demand for them, as members of organized labor unions, the recognition to which they are entitled, then I say, and not until then, will you stop the travel of our colored brethren through the Northern States. I left Richmond on the 27th of October and proceeded to Cleveland, where I arrived on the 28th. Immediately on my arrival I came in contact with Brother Dickson, the Business Agent of Hack Drivers' Local 96, and Brother Glauser, who is the Business agent for Teamsters' Local 210, and was informed that the Hack Drivers had presented their agreement. I then, with Brother Dickson, visited the various liverystable keepers and found them the toughest problem I ever met. They formed a combine against Local 96 at their meeting, although three different liverystable keepers promised they would try and have it arranged that I should be given the floor at their meeting, or that they would appoint a committee to meet a committee from Local 96. In each case they broke faith with me and finally I broke the combine by signing up one of the combine. They then kept the wires busy telephoning to each other not to yield, so I could not make any headway further, but I got three outside of the Association and about fourteen undertakers signed an agreement to hire carriages driven only by union drivers. When I could not do anything further with the combine, the members of Local 96 suggested a strike, but I am glad to say, through the counsel of a couple of conservative members of the local, along with myself, we managed to talk it down. That the demands were fair, I do admit, but in Cleveland in the fall is a hard time

make an issue of this kind, as it is an abiding place to so many who are unemployed and they would work for less wages and consequently, in my opinion, disrupt the local, but these boys will win in the spring without a doubt in my mind.

The Hack Drivers have a membership of about 240. The teamsters' card is not demanded in this city, and if it was, this city would boom. I have attended the Coal Teamsters' meeting here and they are probably in the worst condition of any in the industry. I have been attending various section meetings and also the Central Body, and in all cases have been granted the floor and made an appeal on behalf of the card. The result has not shown as yet, but I believe it will. There is lots of work here and it will take time. Two locals that were formed here—the Ice Peddlers and Railway Express Drivers—were allowed to disband for lack of attention from the commissioned organizers who formed them, and consequently were left to do as best they could, which is a great pity, as it is a great deal harder to build up or reorganize a local which has once been allowed to lapse than it is to start a new one, and it has a bad effect on others, but with the assistance which I expect to receive here, I expect to be able to give a good account of the teaming industry in Cleveland and vicinity in the near future. With best wishes to all members and Locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES ROBB.

Cleveland, O., 393 Ontario St.

Youngstown, O.

Local 253 held their regular meeting on Thursday evening in Ivorite Hall and transacted some very important business and also initiated twelve candidates and received several more applications for membership. Since last meeting Local 253 has not been asleep. They have succeeded in getting the Buckeye Wall Plaster Company to sign the scale. Now union plasterers, don't forget that you can now get union plaster to put on union men's houses and all union men don't fail to do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

Local 253 passed the following resolution in regard to the death of its late brother, Isaac Nichol:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed brother, Isaac Nichol, and

Whereas, The principles of unionism upheld by

our late brother renders it eminently proper that this Local Union 253 should be placed on record out of appreciation of his services as a member and his merits as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our late brother Isaac Nichol, and with feelings of regret softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in that better world above; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his grief-stricken family our sincere and earnest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it also

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union and also a copy be sent to the *TEAM DRIVERS' MONTHLY JOURNAL* in Detroit for publication.

Signed by the committee

H. E. WOODS,
U. G. DALBY,
J. W. WADDINGTON.

Local 253 still has a few firms on the unfair list. They are the following: The Mahoning Lumber Company, the Pauley Sand Company, and the Youngstown Ice Company. Now, union men, don't forget these unfair firms when you need any lumber, sand, coal or brick. Turn them down and make them get in line like the rest of the union firms.

Local 253 turned out in a body Sunday to attend the funeral of our late brother, Isaac Nichol.

Brother union men, we have still another firm that we declare unfair, and that is the dray firm of Hadden Bros. Don't forget, when you want any draying done to call a union firm to do it. The Youngstown Glass & Paint Company are still hiring non-union teams to haul lumber, and some one must be using it. Now, union men, there is just one thing to do to stop the non-union teams from hauling their lumber—that is to send it home till they get union teams to haul it, and then you can work it, and every one will be satisfied.

Nebraska City, Neb.

Editor of Magazine:

Inasmuch as my duties call for a letter for publication in our official journal, it perhaps behooves me to wake up and do a writing stunt that will be acceptable. It is one thing to be able to handle a team successfully and still another thing to push a pencil with such facility as will elicit the commendation of readers, who are as close up to the band wagon in the necessary knowledge as any craft I know of outside of the printorial occupations. A theme, or subject, if you will come to me at this time, and if you don't quite suffice, just blame my lack of perseverance to the weather and the lack of pork chops at any price.

Our Local has surely been working late and early to acquire the title of being the best organized in this part of the West, and we may be pardoned if we assert that we are going to be a top-notch before the birds begin to carol their spring songs. During the short space of time we have been organized much has been accomplished. Not only have we gained in strength as a Local, but our influence has been felt in many ways. We now stand on the high road to success, and we are bound to make this Local the honor of the International. We have won our way into the hearts and good will of the people to such an extent that all organized labor is working in our behalf. I am happy to state that the Union Label is exhibited in nearly every store in the city and receives favorable comment from patrons.

Feeling assured that you appreciate brevity where there is not much to relate, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRED THRALL,
Cor. Sec. 193.

Springfield, Mo.

As we have seen nothing in the *JOURNAL* concerning Local 390, of Springfield, we feel lost. We had a fine time Labor Day. The streets of Springfield were crowded. We judge there was about 5,000 in the parade, each local having a float. The parade was about two miles long, the fire department men and the city officers taking part with us.

J. L. ROBBERTSON,
Cor. Sec'y. Local 390.

New Orleans, La.

To the Editor:

Following is the list of the newly elected officers of Local No. 89: President, Thomas Richard Hickerson, 1831 Clio street; Vice-President, William Burkes, 625 South Liberty street; Recording Secretary, Joseph Gettridge, 718 St. Phillip street; Financial Secretary, Joseph B. Raveal, 1728 South Roman street; Chaplain, Henry Taylor, 1734 Allen street; Treasurer, Murry McRobertson, 1118 Perdido street; First Trustee, Isaac Hayes, 2244 Phillip street; Second Trustee, Edward Walden, 1636 Claiborne street; Third Trustee, W. F. Moore, 2224 St. Anthony street; Conductor, James Meade, 816 Julia street; Inside Warden, James Jones, 611 Saratoga street; Outside Warden, William G. Grigsby, 2323 Jackson street; Grand Marshal, Willie Trudean, 543 South Johnson street.

In addition to this, dear Editor, I write something for publication in the *Journal*:

"To be, or not to be; that is the question;
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And, by opposing, end them."

Whether it betters our conditions or not, I say it is better to take arms against a sea of troubles, and by being persistent and ambitious, we will end them. This is what Local No. 89 has been endeavoring to do for the past three years.

Please put this in the next issue of Journal.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH GETTRIDGE,
Rec. Sec. Local 89.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Editor Journal:

Local 330 is in a very prosperous condition at the present time and we are now in hopes to accomplish something in the near future. We were organized some two years ago, and since that time it has been uphill work with us. But we are now succeeding in interesting the Team Drivers of this locality in the Union, and initiate three or four and sometimes ten at our meetings. At the Labor Day parade we turned out some 120 men in line.

E. ROBINSON,
Team Drivers' Local No. 330.
Fitchburg, Mass.

Ogden City, Utah.

Editor Magazine:

I suppose you think 575 is dead, but she is not, I must say. We have been so busy arranging for Labor Day we have gone behind on all our work. Labor Day was one of the grandest days Utah has ever seen. It was general Union Day. We had a parade of over six blocks in length, with about fifteen floats—such a sight as had never been seen in Ogden before. Our parade was headed by the marshal of the day, police department, fire department, four beautiful open carriages, with the speaker of the day, the Mayor, the City Council, and so on, for over six blocks. We marched for one hour and a half, then went to the park, which the city turned over to us for that day. We then commenced games of all kinds. Prizes of about \$100 were given away. Dancing afternoon, and evening a contest for the most popular Union man in Ogden. The Teamsters are proud to think it fell to one of them. The name of the man is J. B. Bott. I can assure you I am proud to think such an honor has fallen to me.

It was a grand success all through. The Teamsters won the tug-of-war against all other Unions, which they are proud of. We hope to see this in our next Journal.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. BOTT,
Local No. 575.

Jackson, Mich.

Editor Magazine:

I thought I would write a few lines and let the readers of the Magazine know that Local 190 is still pressing forward with might and main and bound to hold her own in spite of all opposition. All old members are paying their dues and new members coming in at each meeting. They don't like the \$10 initiation fee. We are having some trouble in regard to our tags that have been loaned to team owners, former members of our association. There are some that have kept the old International tags, but are not members of any Local at all, and they are receiving the same benefit as those that are paying dues. They go from one job to another and are received by their tags. It keeps me busy traveling from one to the other and stopping their progress. With best wishes to all, I am

Fraternally yours,

H. D. HUSHA,
Press Cor. Local No. 190.

Jackson, Mich.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Editor Magazine:

At a regular meeting of Cab Drivers' Local No. 62, held October 5th, 1903, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The T. D. I. U. and the T. N. U. are now things of history, and in whose place has become instituted the I. B. of T., which we believe is destined to become the grandest labor organization in America; and,

Whereas, We believe this is for the betterment of the Teamsters of this country, and we believe that it should receive the hearty support of all Teamsters in whatever branch of the craft they are employed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Cab Drivers' Union, Local No. 62, do hereby pledge our hearty support and co-operation to the I. B. of T. and its officers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to headquarters to be published in the official journal.

With best wishes to all sister Locals, I am

Fraternally yours,

W. KING, Sec.-Treas.

Davenport, Ia.

Editor Journal:

Hoping to have this communication in time for the first issue of the Journal, I will let you know that Local 568 is coming right along. We have a warning to sound to all brothers having the handling of the Local's cash. We organized January 29th, 1903, and our first Secretary-Treasurer proved false to his oath of office and absconded with \$45 of the Local's funds. We kept up a still hunt for him for about two months and finally he was located in Peoria, Ill., brought back and bound over to the September term of the grand jury. They returned an indictment against him. When he was brought before Judge Wolfe, of the District Court he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two and one-half years in Ft. Madison penitentiary and was taken there immediately, where he has now time to repent. This should serve as a warning in the same office to be careful of the Local's funds. As in this case, there is a way to get at those who prove false to the trust placed in them by their brothers. This is a very lengthy letter, but hope you will publish it in full for the good it may do in deterring some erring brother.

Fraternally yours,

P. S. FARRELL,
Pres. Local No. 563.

Davenport, Iowa.

Yonkers, N. Y.

Editor Magazine:

In behalf of Yonkers International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local Union No. 306, I take great pleasure in writing a few lines for the Journal to let its readers know that, though new, we are gaining ground fast, as many are joining and many more will, for 306 is a Union that will last. They mean to do right, with a law to enforce it. So come out, brothers, and lend us a hand; we are bound to improve every night of our meetings. Make our Team Drivers' Union the best in the land. We sooner or later united must stand, or we can't get employment whatever it may be. So all work together and keep close to the rule, and our Union will grow if we all agree. Two hundred and fifty members we already have gained; we need every member to help us along. So all try and come at every meeting night.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK M. HAWK,
Rec. Sec. Local 306.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1903.

Editor JOURNAL:

The brothers of Local 506 are getting restless from not seeing any reports in the JOURNAL, so I will just send you a few lines. Our membership is over 1,000 and mostly all in good standing. General President C. P. Shea and General Organizer Albert Young came to New York City about October 15th, and have held several large meetings throughout the city and stirred up things in general. They certainly are two hustlers. They have brought a good many of the teamsters out of their haunts and there will be more to follow. Our ledger shows an increase in membership during the past three weeks and our Secretary-Treasurer has remarked to me that the delinquents are coming in very fast. This is all for the present, so wishing all brother locals success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE TRAUTNER,
Cor. Local 506.

Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, NEB., Nov. 4, 1903.

Editor JOURNAL:

As you have never heard from our union, Local 440, I will tell you how we are prospering. Our local has been organized 14 months and we are about 200 strong. We average from one to three new members every meeting night, which is Wednesday night of each week. Of course, some drop out from non-payment of dues.

Our raise of wages was from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day. You can see by this report we are prospering.

I remain fraternally yours,

M. E. McKNIGHT,
President Local 440.

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR—I send you a few lines I wish to be published in the JOURNAL.

Milk Drivers' Local No. 570 of the I. B. of T., is advancing very rapidly. We held a special meeting the last Thursday in last month, to initiate applicants who were unable to attend the last meeting. Eleven responded, making twenty-three new members for the month. We have succeeded in interesting the drivers of the principal dairies and our rapid growth in membership is a direct result.

Last month the agreements for scale of

wages and hours of labor were drawn up by the local, passed the joint council and is now in the hands of the General President, who will present it to the General Executive Board for their approval, when it will return to our President. We feel assured that when he presents it to the employers there will be no difficulty in getting their signatures. Hoping in the near future we may see all bodies of labor well organized, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. J. JOHNSTON,
Cor. Local 570.

Stillwater, Minn.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 445, held October 14, 1903, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, Frank Olson, who died October 4, 1903:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed brother, Frank Olson, and

Whereas, The principles of unionism upheld by our late brother, render it eminently proper that this Local Union, No. 445, should be placed on record out of appreciation of his services as a member and his merits as a man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our late brother, with feelings of regret softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union, a copy be sent to the family of deceased brother, and a copy be sent to the official journal for publication.

WILLIAM BRIGAN,
FRED H. THOMSON,
JOHN W. FRENCH,
JAMES MCGANN,
Committee.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Editor Journal:

At a regular meeting of the Carriage Drivers' Union, Local 448, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of John Lanahan, our brother and fellow-workman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with him and his family in this the hour of their sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy

be sent Brother Lanahan and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES J. ROWAN,
THOMAS QUINLAN,
DAVID FINN,
Committee.

West Bay City, Mich.

WEST BAY CITY, MICH., August, 1903.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death our beloved brother, Frank Troy; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the T. D. U. No. 9, do extend to the bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathy in her hour of sorrow. May she look to Him who doeth all things well for comfort and guidance in her hour of sorrow, knowing that the parting is only for a time, when they will be again united to spend a blessed eternity in that home prepared above; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of our lodge, and a copy be sent to the bereaved wife.

J. M. WHITE,
Committee.

Petersburg, Ind.

At a regular meeting of local lodge of teamsters No. 369, of Petersburg, Ind., October 8, 1903, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler has seen fit to call from our midst brother Alex Marsee, be it

Resolved, That in his death his family has lost a loving husband and father, our union a worthy brother and the community a good and respected citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and the same be spread on the minutes of the lodge and published in the official journal of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and in the Petersburg Press and the Pike County Democrat.

G. M. MOUNT,
JOHN E. KUNKLE,
J. F. COONRAD,
Committee.

Evansville, Ind.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 30, held Oct. 13, 1903, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, Earnest H. Helming, who died Oct. 13, 1903:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed brother, Earnest H. Helming, and

Whereas, The principles of unionism upheld by our late brother render it eminently proper that this Local Union, No. 30, should be placed on record, out of appreciation of his services as a member and his merits as a man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our late brother, with feelings of regret softened only

by the confident hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in that better world above; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that a copy be sent to the family of deceased brother, and a copy be sent to the official journal for publication.

J. B. BEELES,
FRED SURHERNRICH,
GEORGE CECIL,
Committee.

Fitchburg, Mass.

E. Robinson, Secretary,
153 Luenburg St.

At a regular meeting, August 28th, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, Charles Lottellier, who died of heart disease:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed brother, Charles Lottellier, and

Whereas, The principles of unionism upheld by our late brother render it eminently proper that this Local Union 330 should be placed on record out of appreciation of his services as a member, and his merits as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to his grief-stricken widow an expression of our sincere sorrow; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and our charter draped for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our brother's family, and a copy sent to the TEAM DRIVERS' JOURNAL for publication.

The Open Shop—Brazen Hypocrisy.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Is it stupidity or hypocrisy? We are inclined to think that all this "crusade" by the Parry-led manufacturers and their mouthpieces of the press in favor of the "open shop," or the refusal to recognize or deal with unions as business bodies having labor and services to sell, is the product of conscious hypocrisy, but it is not impossible that some of those who have joined it are really stupid enough not to see the absurdity, the self-stultification, the brazen dishonesty of this proposition.

The public has read the address recently issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and knows our position on the open shop question. It also knows something of the attempt of plutocracy to misrepresent President Roosevelt's attitude toward unionism. This order in the Miller case, which had no application to any service or establishment other than governmental, was tortured into something like a general principle or rule of action for all employers. This miserable attempt has failed, and even capitalistic papers

have been compelled to point out to their readers that under no circumstances can the order or its influence be construed to apply to private business.

We do not propose to discuss here the merits of the Miller case. But the manner in which that case has been used, exploited, and abused by enemies of organized labor must go far to convince even the skeptical that the "open shop" cry is hypocritical. Nevertheless, for the enlightenment of honest ignorance that may be deceived by this capitalistic trick, we will subject the open shop proposition to serious examination.

The open shop is represented as the embodiment of a great principle—the principle of equal rights and equal opportunity. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bible, are quoted in support of the open shop. Organized labor is denounced in the bitterest terms for daring to demand so unpatriotic, un-American and immoral a thing.

But the open shop proposition implies that organized labor must give up, not a special privilege improperly held, but the common and fundamental right to refuse to work with non-union men. Why should labor give up this legal and moral right? The right is of the same class and importance as the right to quit work. It is fundamental. To give it up would be to restore slavery, and to make slaves of the most skilled and competent of American workmen.

And why should not the union man work with and beside the non-union man? That, frankly, is none of the employer's business. Labor is under no obligation to justify its likes and dislikes to him. We were constantly told that supply and demand regulated the employment of labor, and that the market was free and should remain so. This being the case (we grant it for argument's sake), the workman may say to the employer that he will not work for him except on certain terms, which terms may include an agreement on the employers' part to engage no men obnoxious to them.

These propositions can not be denied. No one has been hardy enough to contend that union men may be compelled to work with non-union men, or that the former may, by law or judicial process, be prohibited from striking against the employment of the latter. In view of these facts, what life or meaning is there left in the "open shop" proposition?

Now, let us consider this proposition from the employers' point of view—and not necessarily the reasonable and fair employer. Take

our violent and harmless friend Parry and his admiring disciples. This band of capitalistic agitators believes that labor unions are criminal conspiracies, "organized mobs." They discriminate (or would discriminate, if they had the courage and industrial power) against all union men. Suppose they should declare that on no account will they give employment to a man known to be identified with any union. We should instantly recognize their right to adopt this policy, to threaten us with it, to go over the country urging other employers to do likewise. We have no thought of claiming any privilege for labor which we deny to capital—plutocratic editors please note, digest, copy, and remember.

But what would those patriotic and "American" defenders of the open shop say to Parry? "If the union shop is immoral or against the general interest, the non-union shop is equally so." Therefore, Parry would have to divide his work fairly between unionists and non-unionists. This right to favor his "scab" friends would be gone.

A remarkable conclusion, we think. Does any advocate of the open shop accept it, and would he apply it to Parry and all other employers angry and hostile toward unionism? Certainly not! The unionist may not demand the union closed shop, but the employer may insist upon the non-union closed shop. This is the position of our enemies. Can we credit them with honesty, with ignorance? We conclude that the agitation is hypocritical on the part of the majority of the employers and editors who are carrying it on.

As was pointed out in the open letter issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, we do not deny the right of the non-union man to work where, when, and for whomsoever he pleases. We simply insist upon the same right of all union men to refuse to associate with them in factory or in the club, and we insist upon our right to tell employers that they must have either union shops or non-union shops. They will not bully us into working under objectionable conditions by affecting to believe in any straw and impossible "principle." If they want our labor, they must make it pleasant for us to work for them.

In short, the whole question is really one of economic strength.

Where unionism is weak, the open shop, or even the non-union shop, will prevail.

Where organized labor is strong enough to obtain just and decent treatment, and where it is able to supply the normal demand for the

best labor, the employers will unionize their shops with good grace and drop the open shop humbug.

The rabid employers are teaching the still unorganized workmen the importance of unity, harmony, and effective co-operation.—*Federationist*.

The Real Criminals.

The real criminals in the industrial field have been recently brought to light and at a time when the labor unions have been made the scapegoat for all the ills that beset us. Feather-brained economists tell us unions are no good. Merchants and builders have been sandbagged by combinations of contractors and have blamed the unions for the high prices. Carnegie's private secretary exposes his former boss by producing letters which show that at the time Carnegie was hiring an army of Pinkertons to shoot his workmen full of lead because they wanted \$1.10 a day he was selling steel at \$28 a ton that cost \$12 to produce. The press of the country has been pouring forth volumes recently because a business agent had been given money by a contractor, at the same time suppressing the numerous instances where the business agents of the employers had been trapped in attempts at bribery. It has also been demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that criminal pools of building material and supply firms have caused all the trouble, which is very timely. The wholesale corruption in the postoffice caused less violent press comment than the error of a single trade union official. The significance of these events is all very plain. It is nothing more than an organized stealthy attempt to destroy the institution that has secured more justice for the people than all others, the labor unions. District Attorney Jerome of New York, who made so much fuss about what he was going to do for the labor unions there, has suddenly become officially paralyzed for the reason that his activity promised to uncover the bribing contractors. Coming nearer home, we have two employers' walking delegates, one of which favors the use of cold lead and the other cold cash, and in their struggle for supremacy in their line of activity lies the seed of their downfall, for in this struggle money or lead can not result in anything but disaster to them. As the real criminals have now been found, it is now in order for Marshall Field to retract his widely circulated charge against the trades unions and put the blame where it belongs, upon the criminal manufacturers' combines and their walking delegates.—*Union Labor Advocate*.



FINANCIAL



FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To Affiliated Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures for October, 1903, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries and Trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: Ch., Charter; S., Stamps; Sup., Supplies.

Ult. No.		Amt.			
	Funds returned by A. F. of L. \$35,000.00				
3.	202 S. 10.75, Sup. 75c.....	11.50	3.	723 S. 56.25, Sup. 3.00.....	59.25
3.	753 S. 220.00, Sup. 35.85.....	255.85	3.	405 S. 87.50, Sup. 1.50.....	89.00
3.	401 S. 7.50, Sup. 25c.....	7.75	3.	69 S. 5.35, Sup. 30c, Cr. 3c.....	5.68
3.	21 S. 57.75,	57.75	3.	273 Sup. 5.00	5.00
3.	760 S. 17.00, Sup. 2.85.....	19.85	3.	631 S. 42.50, Sup. 3.50.....	46.00
3.	82 S. 10.30, Sup. 2.00.....	12.30	3.	387 S. 13.00	13.00
3.	305 S. 8.00	8.00	3.	644 S. 11.25	11.25
3.	561 S. 8.00	8.00	3.	427 S. 12.00, Sup. 1.00.....	13.00
3.	720 S. 126.25, Sup. 9.50.....	135.75	3.	345 S. 4.30, Sup. 1.00.....	5.30
3.	748 S. 137.50, Sup. 5.85.....	143.35	3.	52 S. 7.50	7.50
3.	610 S. 5.00	5.00	3.	786 S. 4.80, Sup. 1.50.....	6.30
3.	362 S. 15.00.....	15.00	3.	752 S. 162.50, Sup. 9.00.....	171.50
3.	191 S. 15.00	15.00	3.	78 S. 5.75, Sup 75c.....	6.50
3.	529 S. 9.00, Sup. 3.50.....	12.50	3.	75 S. 9.30, Sup. 10c.....	9.40
3.	288 S. 15.75, Sup. 1.25.....	17.00	3.	493 Disbanded: Amt. left in Treas.	58.12
3.	406 S. 14.70, Sup. 30c.....	15.00	3.	688 S. 4.80, Sup. 20c.....	5.00
3.	729 S. 43.75, Sup. 4.35.....	48.10	3.	389 S. 12.00, Sup. 7.00.....	19.00
3.	343 S. 23.00	23.00	3.	425 S. 6.75, Sup. 25.....	7.00
3.	705 S. 925.75, Sup. 13.00.....	938.75	3.	185 S. 2.10	2.10
3.	126 S. 150.00	150.00	3.	324 S. 10.00, Sup. 50c.....	10.50
3.	738 S. 30.00	30.00	3.	376 S. 60.50, Sup. 9.50.....	70.00
3.	721 S. 37.50	37.50	3.	597 S. 10.15, Sup. 1.05.....	11.20
3.	137 S. 7.50	7.50	3.	358 S. 13.50, Sup. 30c.....	13.80
3.	55 S. 7.05	7.05	3.	45 S. 4.50, Sup. 30c.....	4.80
3.	43 S. 7.50	7.50	3.	157 S. 7.50	7.50
3.	664 S. 22.00	22.00	3.	120 S. 26.50, Sup. 2.00.....	28.50
3.	613 Sup. 1.00	1.00	3.	218 S. 19.00, Sup. 10.60, Cr. 7.00..	36.60
3.	506 S. 55.00, Sup. 2.50.....	57.50	3.	750 S. 29.75, Sup. 1.10.....	30.85
3.	494 S. 10.00, Sup. 50c.....	10.50	3.	710 S. 107.50, Sup. 2.50.....	110.00
3.	719 S. 168.75, Sup. 1.50.....	170.25	3.	568 S. 3.40	3.40
3.	429 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.00.....	9.50	3.	339 S. 4.75	4.75
3.	163 S. 7.50	7.50	3.	394 S. 9.00	9.00
3.	253 S. 4.50, Sup. 1.98	6.48	3.	678 S. 12.50, Sup. 4.75.....	17.25
3.	537 S. 24.90	24.90	3.	393 S. 8.85	8.85
3.	756 S. 1.20, Sup. 30c.....	1.50	3.	305 S. 6.00	6.00
3.	245 S. 15.75, Sup. 3.95.....	19.70	3.	121 S. 9.00	9.00
3.	307 S. 8.00	8.00	3.	235 S. 7.50	7.50
3.	320 S. 2.55	2.55	3.	554 S. 17.00	17.00
3.	73 S. 12.00, Sup. 1.25.....	13.25	3.	304 S. 15.00	15.00
3.	284 S. 6.00	6.00	3.	59 S. 4.50	4.50
3.	66 S. 1.50	1.50	3.	315 S. 2.30, Sup. 5c.....	2.35
3.	294 S. 36.25	36.25	3.	330 S. 21.00	21.00
3.	112 S. 100.00	100.00	5.	3 S. 2.50, Sup. 35c.....	2.85
3.	70 S. 55.00	55.00	5.	746 S. 18.25, Sup. 2.00.....	20.25
3.	182 S. 10.50	10.50	5.	702 S. 207.50, Sup. 5.50.....	213.00
3.	771 S. 7.50, Sup. 6.10.....	13.60	5.	742 S. 56.25, Sup. 2.75.....	59.00
3.	25 S. 350.00	350.00	5.	721 S. 4.50	4.50
3.	749 S. 11.50	11.50	5.	446 S. 4.50	4.50
			5.	190 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.25.....	17.25
			5.	262 S. 10.20	10.20

5. 296 S. 1.50, Sup. 20c.....	1.70	8. 646 S. 2.90, Sup. 25c.....	3.15
5. 550 S. 30c	.30	8. 715 S. 126.25, Sup. 75c.....	127.00
5. 5 S. 7.50	7.50	8. 780 S. 4.50	4.50
5. 38 S. 1.20	1.20	8. 793 S. 17.95, Sup. 3.30.....	21.25
5. 551 S. 29.25, Sup. 2.25.....	31.50	9. 16 S. 3.25, Sup. 58c.....	3.83
5. 51 S. 8.65, Sup. 1.30.....	9.95	9. 55 Sup. 74c.....	.74
5. 402 S. 27.80, Sup. 50c.....	28.30	9. 93 Sup. 8c.	.08
5. 341 S. 15.00, Sup. 6.25.....	21.25	9. 108 S. 2.50	2.50
5. 641 S. 4.50, Sup. 6.00.....	10.50	9. 135 S. 4.50, Sup. 25c.....	4.75
5. 386 S. 24.05	24.05	9. 345 Sup. 50c.....	.50
5. 220 S. 7.00, Sup. 90c.....	7.90	9. 141 S. 4.95	4.95
5. 170 S. 45.00	45.00	9. 18 S. 4.75	4.75
5. 381 S. 12.00, Sup. 70c.....	12.70	9. 151 S. 21.25, Sup. 3.50.....	24.75
6. 475 S. 20.00, Sup. 50c.....	20.50	9. 155 S. 6.00	6.00
6. 47 S. 5.90, Sup. 30c.....	6.20	9. 156 S. 21.70, Sup. 2.75.....	24.45
6. 224 S. 55.00, Sup. 75c.....	55.75	9. 171 S. 6.00	6.00
6. 706 S. 47.50, Sup. 4.60	52.10	9. 188 S. 4.50	4.50
6. 268 S. 9.60	9.60	9. 201 S. 35.00	35.00
6. 333 S. 7.50	7.50	9. 227 S. 6.00	6.00
6. 115 S. 4.80, Sup. 1.25.....	6.05	9. 208 S. 57.50, Sup. 8.50.....	66.00
6. 516 S. 12.50, Sup. 15c.....	12.65	9. 255 S. 90c.	.90
6. 164 S. 35.50, Sup. 3.50.....	39.00	9. 261 S. 1.50, Sup. 2c.....	1.52
6. 769 S. 25c, Sup. 2.50.....	2.75	9. 341 S. 15.00	15.00
6. 205 S. 16.50, Sup. 1.25.....	17.75	9. 384 S. 13.50, Sup. 75c.....	14.25
6. 573 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.00.....	17.00	9. 397 S. 4.95, Sup. 5c.....	5.00
6. 450 S. 4.35, Sup. 5c.....	4.40	9. 740 S. 22.50, Sup. 9.50.....	32.00
6. 298 S. 6.00, Sup. 1.00.....	7.00	9. 700 S. 200.00, Sup. 2.75.....	202.75
6. 596 S. 21.75, Sup. 34.00.....	55.75	9. 162 S. 15.00, Sup. 5.00.....	20.00
6. 445 S. 17.50	17.50	9. 389 S. 7.50	7.50
6. 411 S. 12.00	12.00	9. 432 S. 60.00, Sup. 2.25.....	62.25
6. 221 S. 30.00	30.00	9. 442 S. 12.00, Sup. 20c.....	12.20
6. 514 S. 15.00	15.00	9. 452 S. 4.50, Sup. 3.50.....	8.00
6. 313 S. 28.50, Sup. 4.00.....	32.50	9. 477 S. 7.50	7.50
6. 653 S. 6.00, Sup. 25c.....	6.25	9. 489 S. 3.00	3.00
7. 49 S. 36.25	36.25	9. 509 S. 3.00	3.00
7. 88 S. 7.20, Sup. 1.50.....	8.70	9. 613 S. 7.50	7.50
7. 96 S. 11.25	11.25	9. 636 S. 4.50	4.50
7. 175 S. 615	6.15	9. 736 S. 16.05, Sup. 2.00.....	18.05
7. 228 S. 12.50, Sup. 75c.....	13.25	9. 790 S. 19.00, Sup. 26.25.....	45.25
7. 300 S. 4.00	4.00	Balance of T. D. I. U. Funds, by Geo. Innis.....	2,030.22
7. 471 S. 2.75, Sup. 2.25.....	5.00	10. 44 S. 4.50	4.50
7. 491 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.75.....	17.75	10. 5 S. 3.00	3.00
7. 549 S. 10.45	10.45	10. 62 S. 13.50	13.50
7. 577 S. 40.95, Sup. 3.55.....	44.50	10. 77 S. 34.90, Sup. 2.78.....	37.68
7. 656 S. 14.00	14.00	10. 153 S. 15.00	15.00
7. 701 S. 342.50, Sup. 14.00.....	356.50	10. 158 S. 5.10	5.10
7. 707 S. 80.00, Sup. 2.65.....	82.65	10. 177 S. 21.00, Sup. 1.25.....	22.25
7. 733 S. 26.40, Sup. 2.50.....	28.90	10. 181 S. 13.15, Sup. 1.50.....	14.65
7. 726 S. 107.80, Sup. 2.00.....	109.80	10. 186 S. 6.25, Sup. 11c.....	6.36
7. 761 Sup. 2.50	2.50	10. 244 S. 6.25, Sup. 20c.....	6.45
From D. D. Mulcahy, balance of deposit	1,693.37	10. 370 S. 5.00	5.00
8. 2 S. 28.75, Sup. 2.00.....	30.75	10. 372 S. 7.35	7.35
8. 14 S. 9.90, Sup. 10c.....	10.00	10. 390 S. 10.00, Sup. 75c.....	10.75
8. 41 S. 15.00	15.00	10. 526 S. 11.25	11.25
8. 43 S. 2.50, Sup. 2.50.....	5.00	10. 570 S. 30.00, Sup. 1.00.....	31.00
8. 89 Sup. 13.25	13.25	10. 735 S. 13.25	13.25
8. 90 S. 80.05, Sup. 2.80.....	82.85	12. 9 S. 14.80	14.80
8. 129 S. 6.40, Sup. 50c.....	6.90	12. 20 S. 30.95, Sup. 1.00.....	31.95
8. 134 S. 5.90	5.90	12. 30 S. 21.45, Sup. 2.80.....	24.25
8. 142 S. 1.80, Sup. 1.25	3.05	12. 39 S. 6.15, Sup. 5c.....	6.20
8. 183 S. 9.70, Sup. 10.60.....	20.30	12. 50 S. 2.65, Sup. 1.75.....	4.40
8. 189 S. 12.70	12.70	12. 71 S. 26.35, Sup. 4.00.....	30.35
8. 251 S. 10.60, Sup. 75c.....	11.35	12. 97 S. 10.90, Sup. 33c.....	11.23
8. 266 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00.....	16.00	12. 103 S. 3.90, Sup. 10c.....	4.00
8. 328 S. 15.00, Sup. 75c.....	15.75	12. 140 S. 9.00	9.00
8. 369 S. 10.25	10.25	12. 215 S. 7.05	7.05
8. 422 S. 18.00	18.00	12. 267 S. 3.00	3.00
8. 515 S. 5.90, Sup. 13c.....	6.03	12. 329 S. 8.00, Sup. 16c.....	8.16
8. 520 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50.....	9.00	12. 364 S. 7.90, Sup. 1.25.....	9.15
8. 617 S. 11.50, Sup. 1.00.....	12.50	12. 365 S. 23.25	23.25

12.	420	S.	5.50	5.50	16.	412	S.	15.00	15.00
12.	428	S.	7.50	7.50	16.	430	S.	17.50	17.50
12.	470	S.	15.25	15.25	16.	478	S.	2.50	2.50
12.	479	S.	24.00	24.00	16.	527	S.	15.00	15.00
12.	505	S.	2.00, Sup. 25c.	2.25	16.	600	S.	7.50	7.50
12.	512	S.	13.65, Sup. 1.25	14.90	16.	735	S.	1.60, Sup. 2.25	3.85
12.	525	S.	7.50, Sup. 5.50	13.00	16.	738	Sup.	1.00	1.00
12.	618	S.	22.50, Sup. 20.75	43.25	16.	766	S.	23.90, Sup. 1.00	24.90
12.	620	S.	4.60, Sup. 80c.	5.40	16.	772	S.	52.60	52.60
12.	789	S.	2.25	2.25	16.	778	S.	3.15, Sup. 3.83	6.98
13.	767	S.	24.70, Sup. 2.00	26.70	16.	254	S.	15.00	15.00
13.	63	S.	16.80	16.80	17.	197	S.	9.00	9.00
13.	66	S.	4.90, Sup. 25c.	5.15	17.	209	S.	5.00	5.00
13.	122	S.	6.50	6.50	17.	214	S.	7.20, Sup. 1.75	8.95
13.	143	S.	7.25, Sup. 4.15	11.40	17.	423	S.	7.00	7.00
13.	322	S.	11.95, Sup. 25c.	12.20	17.	466	S.	4.50	4.50
13.	377	S.	3.35	3.35	17.	539	S.	6.00	6.00
13.	496	S.	12.00	12.00	17.	650	Sup.	30c.	.30
13.	546	S.	10.45, Sup. 35c.	10.80	17.	650	S.	20.00	20.00
13.	563	S.	20.80, Sup. 4.50	25.30	17.	682	S.	9.30, Sup. 1.45	10.75
13.	589	S.	3.00, Sup. 1.25	4.25	17.	776	S.	20.00, Sup. 50c.	20.50
13.	603	S.	11.00	11.00	17.	387	Sup.	1.75	1.75
13.	649	S.	5.10, Sup. 2.00	7.10	17.	598	S.	8.25, Sup. 13.75	22.00
13.	685	S.	4.80	4.80	17.	765	S.	9.00, Sup. 2.25	11.25
13.	703	S.	87.95, Sup. 3.80	91.75	19.	46	S.	10.65	10.65
13.	729	S.	6.25	6.25	19.	124	S.	6.35, Sup. 3.75	10.10
13.	742	S.	5.00	5.00	19.	168	S.	15.70, Sup. 8.50	24.20
13.	462	S.	7.50	7.50	19.	240	S.	4.90, Sup. 10c.	5.00
14.	8	S.	24.50	24.50	19.	253	S.	12.80, Sup. 2.70	15.50
14.	22	S.	7.50, Sup. 25c.	7.75	19.	310	S.	6.50	6.50
14.	758	S.	4.00, Sup. 50c.	4.50	19.	314	S.	17.40	17.40
14.	75	S.	10.50, Sup. 2.25	12.75	19.	333	Sup.	1.13	1.13
14.	154	S.	10.20	10.20	19.	336	S.	3.00, Sup. 1.15	4.15
14.	163	S.	11.00, Sup. 2.50	13.50	19.	373	S.	12.00, Sup. 90c.	12.90
14.	169	S.	13.40, Sup. 1.00	14.40	19.	396	S.	19.35	19.35
14.	235	Sup.	6.00	6.00	19.	445	Sup.	2.00	2.00
14.	291	S.	12.90, Sup. 2.75	15.65	19.	469	S.	4.50	4.50
14.	327	S.	13.75	13.75	19.	557	S.	7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00
14.	391	S.	7.50	7.50	19.	567	S.	56.25	56.25
14.	400	S.	3.00, Sup. 1.75	4.75	19.	581	S.	11.00, Sup. 50c.	11.50
14.	491	S.	5.00	5.00	19.	586	S.	8.75	8.75
14.	532	S.	15.30, Sup. 1.05	16.35	19.	630	S.	3.05	3.05
14.	566	Sup.	2.25	2.25	19.	784	S.	6.00	6.00
14.	666	S.	8.50	8.50	19.	795	Ch.	10.00	10.00
14.	759	S.	13.45, Sup. 2.80	16.25	19.	794	Ch.	10.00	10.00
14.	782	S.	31.00, Sup. 75c.	31.75	19.	116	S.	3.25	3.25
15.	712	S.	93.75, Sup. 6.25	100.00	19.	482	S.	8.00, Sup. 1.75	9.75
15.	24	S.	16.95, Sup. 5c.	17.00	20.	741	S.	13.45, Sup. 55c.	14.00
15.	37	S.	17.95, Sup. 1.05	19.00	20.	94	S.	3.30	3.30
15.	791	Disbanded, money left in treas.	3.93		20.	102	S.	5.85	5.85
15.	138	S.	2.40	2.40	20.	190	S.	10.50, Sup. 1.50	12.00
15.	145	S.	7.50	7.50	20.	210	S.	8.40, Sup. 60c.	9.00
15.	263	S.	30.00	30.00	20.	233	S.	8.55, Sup. 8.00	16.55
15.	399	S.	18.75, Sup. 1.25	20.00	20.	252	S.	3.00, Sup. 20c.	3.20
15.	490	S.	7.50, Sup. 7.25	14.75	20.	280	S.	10.20	10.20
15.	533	S.	2.85	2.85	20.	355	S.	1.50	1.50
15.	561	Sup.	1.00	1.00	20.	443	S.	9.90, Sup. 4.00	13.90
15.	641	S.	1.00, Sup. 5.50	6.50	20.	495	S.	36.25, Sup. 8.00	44.25
16.	175	Sup.	25c.	.25	20.	623	S.	11.90	11.90
16.	12	S.	16.00	16.00	20.	635	S.	6.50	6.50
16.	56	S.	5.40	5.40	20.	761	S.	12.10, Sup. 50c.	12.60
16.	64	S.	15.00	15.00	20.	796	Ch.	10.00, Sup. 3.50	13.50
16.	110	S.	8.50	8.50	21.	14	S.	7.40, Sup. 2.60	10.00
16.	117	S.	5.50, Sup. 1.25	6.75	21.	31	S.	3.75	3.75
16.	165	S.	1.35	1.35	21.	33	S.	22.05, Sup. 50c.	22.55
16.	180	Sup.	4.75	4.75	21.	34	S.	5.25, Sup. 75c.	6.00
16.	237	S.	8.40, Sup. 25c.	8.65	21.	52	S.	7.50	7.50
16.	258	S.	13.00	13.00	21.	70	Sup.	6.10	6.10
16.	269	S.	3.00	3.00	21.	73	S.	10.50, Sup. 5.25	15.75
16.	287	S.	15.50, Sup. 14.50	30.00	21.	89	Sup.	4.70	4.70
16.	382	S.	7.00	7.00	21.	173	S.	4.80	4.80

21. 180 S. 13.75, Sup. 1.00.....	14.75	24. 807 Ch. 10.00	10.00
21. 199 S. 1.50, Sup. 2.75.....	4.25	24. 808 Ch. 10.00	10.00
21. 260 S. 8.55, Sup. 75c.....	9.30	24. 809 Ch. 10.00	10.00
21. 330 Sup. 3.00	3.00	24. 3 S. 5.25, Sup. 12.90.....	18.15
21. 339 S. 4.50, Sup. 25c.....	4.75	24. 57 S. 7.50	7.50
21. 435 S. 5.75, Sup. 8.75.....	14.50	24. 62 S. 2.00, Sup. 1.50.....	3.50
21. 544 S. 38.75	38.75	24. 78 Sup. 6.50	6.50
21. 270 S. 28.20, Sup. 11.80.....	40.00	24. 93 S. 4.50	4.50
21. 552 S. 6.15, Sup. 25c.....	6.40	24. 169 Sup. 2.50	2.50
21. 553 S. 175.00, Sup. 5.50.....	180.50	24. 246 S. 6.90, Sup. 2.35.....	9.25
21. 584 S. 36.25, Sup. 50c.....	36.75	24. 307 S. 3.00, Sup. 8.00.....	11.00
21. 592 S. 4.00	4.00	24. 318 S. 4.35, Sup. 50c.....	4.85
21. 633 S. 3.75, Sup. 10c.....	3.85	24. 497 S. 50c., Sup. 19c.....	.69
21. 645 S. 49.45, Sup. 1.85.....	51.30	24. 652 S.1.50	1.50
21. 686 S. 5.65, Sup. 50c.....	6.15	24. 728 S. 80.00	80.00
21. 690 S. 3.00, Sup. 5.00.....	8.00	24. 760 Sup. 4.00	4.00
21. 704 S. 180.00, Sup. 15.20.....	195.20	24. 769 S. 11.00	11.00
21. 738 S. 32.50, Sup. 1.00.....	33.50	24. 789 S. 2.00, Sup. 2.02.....	4.02
21. 781 S. 4.70, Sup. 60c.....	5.30	24. 256 S. 3.85, Sup. 1.75.....	5.60
21. 793 S. 12.55, Sup. 1.00.....	13.55	24. 317 S. 17.50, Sup. 15.75.....	33.25
21. 666 S. 10.00, Sup. 2.00.....	12.00	24. 480 S. 7.50	7.50
21. 759 Sup. 6c.	.06	24. 668 S. 6.50	6.50
22. 88 S. 16.65	16.65	24. 745 S. 1.25	1.25
22. 96 S. 9.50, Sup. 1.00.....	10.50	24. 762 S. 14.40, Sup. 2.25.....	16.65
22. 142 Sup. 3.50	3.50	24. 810 Ch. 10.00	10.00
22. 43 S. 15.00	15.00	26. 58 S. 3.00	3.00
22. 159 S. 7.20, Sup. 3.25.....	10.45	26. 69 S. 4.20, Sup. 40c.....	4.60
22. 160 S. 3.75	3.75	26. 85 S. 311.25, Sup. 16.75.....	328.00
22. 174 S. 3.75	3.75	26. 113 S. 2.25	2.25
22. 213 S. 7.50	7.50	26. 133 S. 3.00	3.00
22. 286 S. 28.75, Sup. 75c.....	29.50	26. 65 Sup. 1.25	1.25
22. 341 S. 1.50, Sup. 50c.....	2.00	26. 236 S. 4.20, Sup. 65c.....	4.85
22. 389 S. 3.00, Sup. 3.00.....	6.00	26. 356 S. 2.25	2.25
22. 407 S. 7.00	7.00	26. 420 S. 7.00	7.00
22. 422 S. 15.00	15.00	26. 428 S. 10.00	10.00
22. 507 S. 20.30, Sup. 4.75.....	25.05	26. 439 S. 9.30, Sup. 2.00.....	11.30
22. 517 S. 20.25, Sup. 63c.....	20.88	26. 468 S. 5.80, Sup. 1.00.....	6.80
22. 617 S. 9.00	9.00	26. 496 Sup. 1.25	1.25
22. 678 S. 5.00, Sup. 4.10.....	9.10	26. 527 S. 1.00, Sup. 2.00.....	3.00
22. 772 S. 47.40, Sup. 50c.....	47.90	26. 659 S. 6.00	6.00
22. 86 S. 4.50	4.50	26. 672 S. 1.20	1.20
22. 164 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00.....	8.50	26. 714 S. 38.90, Sup. 4.75.....	43.65
22. 231 S. 11.30, Sup. 5c.....	11.35	26. 718 S. 75.50, Sup. 3.00.....	78.50
22. 437 S. 5.25	5.25	26. 749 S. 12.20, Sup. 1.35.....	13.55
23. 11 S. 3.15, Sup. 42c.....	3.57	26. 751 S. 28.75	28.75
23. 45 S. 6.75	6.75	26. 729 S. 37.50, Sup. 25c.....	37.75
23. 203 S. 3.45	3.45	26. 754 S. 32.25	32.25
23. 211 S. 17.90, Sup. 14.00.....	31.90	26. 786 Sup. 15c.	.15
23. 304 S. 30.00, Sup. 75c.....	30.75	26. 811 S. 3.75, Ch. 10.00	13.75
23. 328 Sup. 26.25	26.25	26. 812 Sh. 10.00, S. 2.00.....	12.00
23. 357 S. 4.00, Sup. 1.35.....	5.35	27. 10 S. 10.00	10.00
23. 358 S. 2.50, Sup. 13.50.....	16.00	27. 54 S. 5.50, Sup. 14c.....	5.64
23. 440 S. 30.25, Sup. 17.25.....	47.50	27. 75 S. 11.25, Sup. 1.05.....	12.30
23. 487 S. 17.50	17.50	27. 90 Sup. 98.00	98.00
23. 492 S. 9.50, Sup. 25c.....	9.75	27. 98 S. 20.00	20.00
23. 607 S. 475.00, Sup. 10.00.....	485.00	27. 126 S. 12.50, Sup. 1.00.....	13.50
23. 730 S. 15c, Sup. 2.85.....	3.00	27. 141 S. 495, Sup. 55c.....	5.50
23. 450 Sup. 1.20.....	1.20	27. 179 S. 16.35, Sup. 4.00.....	20.35
23. 590 S. 14.25, Sup. 2.00.....	16.25	27. 189 Sup. 2.65	2.65
23. 797 Ch. 10.00	10.00	27. 268 S. 7.00, Sup. 90c.....	7.90
24. 719 S. 150.00, Sup. 1.00.....	151.00	27. 335 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.25.....	16.25
24. 746 S. 22.50	22.50	27. 338 S. 6.15, Sup. 5c.....	6.20
24. 798 Ch. 10.00	10.00	27. 742 S. 56.25, Sup. 2.00.....	58.25
24. 799 Ch. 10.00	10.00	27. 406 S. 3.00, Sup. 2.00.....	5.00
24. 800 Ch. 10.00, S. 3.25.....	13.25	27. 491 S. 36.25	36.25
24. 801 Ch. 10.00	10.00	27. 567 Sup. 2.25	2.25
25. 802 Ch. 10.00	10.00	27. 615 S. 2.40, Sup. 30c.....	2.70
24. 803 Ch. 10.00	10.00	27. 685 S. 5.00, Sup. 90c.....	5.90
24. 804 S. 4.00, Ch. 10.00.....	14.00	27. 701 Sup. 25.50	25.50
24. 805 Ch. 10.00	10.00	27. 750 S. 22.50, Sup. 2.35.....	24.85
24. 806 Ch. 10.00	10.00	27. 782 S. 31.75	31.75

27.	813 S.	2.00, Ch.	10.00	12.00	30.	725 S.	126.25, Sup.	5.00	131.25
28.	416 S.	20.00		20.00	30.	345 S.	10.35		10.35
28.	16 S.	2.25		2.25	30.	723 S.	47.25, Sup.	50c.	47.75
28.	42 S.	43.75, Sup.	25.50	69.25	30.	206 S.	32.25, Sup.	4.25	36.50
28.	168 Sup.	9.00		9.00	30.	235 S.	13.75, Sup.	6.00	19.75
28.	225 S.	1.95, Sup.	10c.	2.05	30.	383 S.	4.95		4.95
28.	272 S.	1.35		1.35	30.	387 Sup.	1.65		1.65
28.	320 S.	2.55		2.55	30.	612 S.	15.00, Sup.	2.50	17.50
28.	327 Sup.	32.25		32.25	30.	458 S.	12.00, Sup.	1.85	13.85
28.	344 S.	7.20, Sup.	6.80	14.00	Expenditures.				
28.	389 S.	9.00, Sup.	13.35	22.35					
28.	409 S.	40.00		40.00	Ult.				Amt.
28.	429 S.	7.50; Sup.	2.15	9.65	3.	Alfred Sager, second week's strike benefit for Local 553		\$220.00	
28.	432 Sup.	3.50		3.50	3.	Geo. F. McGinnis, postage stamps		100.00	
28.	458 S.	4.50		4.50	6.	J. J. Dwyer, railroad expenses from Chicago		5.00	
28.	550 S.	1.80		1.80	6.	Wm. Rowbotham, railroad expenses Chicago		5.00	
28.	596 S.	30.00		30.00	7.	Edward Gould, railroad fare and expenses attending Executive Board Meeting		32.50	
28.	607 Sup.	175.00		175.00	7.	J. H. Warner, railroad fare and expenses attending Executive Board Meeting		32.50	
28.	710 S.	97.50		97.50	7.	H. H. Sullivan and E. C. Turley		14.90	
28.	744 S.	30.00		30.00	7.	M. J. Dwyer, railroad fare and expenses attending Executive Board Meeting		15.90	
28.	780 S.	7.00, Sup.	2.05	9.05	7.	Western Union Telegraph Company, Telegraph services		.55	
29.	40 Ch.	10.00		10.00	8.	Alfred Sager, third week's strike benefit for Local 553		165.00	
29.	37 S.	9.90, Sup.	60c.	10.50	8.	Central Union Telephone Company, telephone service, long distance		9.34	
29.	72 S.	9.00, Sup.	5c.	9.05	8.	Charles Robb, railroad fare and expense attending Executive Board Meeting		13.50	
29.	89 S.	25.50, Sup.	50c.	26.00	8.	Iliff Stationery Company, office supplies		54.15	
29.	115 S.	4.25, Sup.	1.50	5.75	8.	Postal Telegraph Company, telegraph service		17.48	
29.	132 S.	4.50		4.50	8.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, railroad fare and expense attending Executive Board Meeting		13.50	
29.	146 S.	15.00		15.00	8.	D. D. Mulcahy, for expenses and services rendered		102.50	
29.	166 S.	5.50		5.50	8.	Chas. W. Foster, for expenses in New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. and Newark		29.97	
29.	294 S.	30.00, Sup.	54.75	84.75	9.	Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler, for electrotypes		88.53	
29.	331 S.	7.50, Sup.	4.00	11.50	9.	Wm. St. Cyr, hall rent, advertising and expenses for amalgamating Locals 179 and 727		46.00	
29.	374 S.	9.75		9.75	9.	Joyce & Ayres, for bonding of General Secretary-Treasurer		200.00	
29.	379 S.	8.55		8.55	10.	Wm. E. Baker, carpenter work in office rooms		81.60	
29.	413 S.	8.00, Sup.	5.75	13.75	10.	Mabel Bruce, for stenographic services		5.00	
29.	488 S.	11.50, Sup.	25c.	11.75	10.	Frank Morrison, Perr Capita Tax to A. F. of L. for August and September		721.50	
29.	489 S.	20.00, Sup.	12.60	32.60	12.	M. J. Dwyer, first week's strike benefit for Local 402		235.00	
29.	511 S.	2.15, Sup.	60c.	2.75	13.	Winn & Hammond, per invoice for books		594.69	
29.	517 S.	10.25, Sup.	10c.	10.35	13.	Geo. J. Mayer, for stencils, rubber stamps and seals made in September		306.30	
29.	524 S.	1.35		1.35					
29.	603 Sup.	2.10		2.10					
29.	625 S.	3.00		3.00					
29.	644 S.	10.00		10.00					
29.	681 S.	17.65, Sup.	2.60	20.25					
29.	706 S.	46.00, Sup.	50c.	46.50					
29.	733 S.	26.25, Sup.	1.75	28.00					
29.	378 S.	15.90, Sup.	1.60	17.50					
30.	20 S.	17.10, Sup.	2.10	19.20					
30.	27 S.	6.00		6.00					
30.	50 S.	12.45		12.45					
30.	79 S.	6.00		6.00					
30.	81 S.	17.50, Sup.	25c.	17.75					
30.	148 S.	1.05		1.05					
30.	184 S.	7.25, Sup.	1.50	8.75					
30.	185 S.	1.80, Sup.	1.25	3.05					
30.	187 S.	6.00		6.00					
30.	207 S.	1.50		1.50					
30.	278 S.	46.75		46.75					
30.	284 S.	10.00, Sup.	1.75	11.75					
30.	287 S.	5.00, Sup.	1.50	6.50					
30.	299 S.	3.75		2.75					
30.	569 S.	30.20, Sup.	50c.	30.70					
30.	736 S.	12.75, Sup.	50c.	13.25					
30.	761 S.	14.50, Sup.	1.50	16.00					
30.	273 S.	14.05, Sup.	7.55	21.60					
30.	732 S.	45.00		45.00					
30.	47 S.	6.75, Sup.	55c.	7.30					
30.	477 S.	5.25		5.25					
30.	667 S.	3.00		3.00					
30.	715 S.	105.00, Sup.	4.25	109.25					
30.	716 S.	96.25, Sup.	75c.	97.00					
30.	722 S.	90.00		90.00					

13. F. P. Fall, organizing expenses in Fitchburg, Mass.	21.03	31. J. B. Fitzpatrick, Vice-President, salary for October	120.00
13. Mabel Hawkins, railroad fare from Detroit	7.20	31. J. B. Fitzpatrick, Vice-President, expenses for October	107.50
14. The Fred Dietz Company, boxes for outfits	30.50	31. Samuel Johnson, Vice-President, salary and expenses for October....	100.00
14. The Cheltenham Press, for printing..	630.50	31. H. K. Sullivan, Vice-President, salary and expenses for October....	200.00
14. Cortis White, carrying in boxes....	.50	31. Chas. Robb, salary and expenses for October, as Organizer	250.00
14. Clem Johnson, carrying in boxes....	.50	31. J. H. Warner, Vice-President, salary and expenses for October	225.00
14. Vonnegut Hardware Company, for nails and hardware	3.50	31. Geo. Innis, Organizer, expenses from October 2d to 10th, inclusive...	75.79
15. Remington Typewriter Company, one typewriter	100.00	31. Frank A. Markey, on account of salary and expenses.....	100.00
15. S. H. East, one typewriter.....	95.00	31. Cris. O'Neill, on account of salary and expenses	50.00
15. A. H. Andrews & Co., one oak chair..	4.00	31. Postage	.14
16. Edward Gould, fourth week's strike benefit for Local 553.....	185.00	31. Chas. Reid, shipping clerk, salary for October and September	96.00
16. F. T. Mack & Co., lettering office doors	16.25	31. Lillie Dunn, stenographer, salary for October and September.....	95.00
16. Moorman & Geller, for printing.....	983.64	31. Martha Pedlow, stenographer, salary for October and September.....	90.00
17. Lillie Dunn, railroad fare from Port Huron, Mich.	8.62	31. Mabel Hawkins, stenographer, salary for October and September.....	75.00
20. Geo. F. McGinnis, postage stamps...	50.00	31. Lillie Larsen, bookkeeper, salary for October and September.....	60.00
21. M. J. Dwyer, second week's strike benefit for Local 402.....	235.00	31. B. E. Hinkle, stenographer, salary for October and September.....	60.00
22. Lilly & Stalnacker, one hand saw....	1.55	31. Clara Haugh, stenographer, salary for October	40.00
24. J. J. Dwyer, railroad fare and expense to and from Cincinnati, O.	10.00	31. L. Seithman, for stamping constitutions	15.00
27. Edward Gould, fifth week's strike benefit for Local 553.....	185.00	31. Anna McGraw, for stamping constitutions	7.50
29. Geo. F. McGinnis, postage stamps...	20.00	31. May Pfeifer, for stamping constitutions	16.25
30. J. E. Longstreet, organizing expenses in Cincinnati	5.50	31. Hogan Transfer & Storage Company, expressage	27.05
30. Wm. E. Baker, carpenter work in office	22.25	31. American Express Company	60.01
30. Central Union Telephone Company, long distance service.....	6.70	31. Adams Express Company, expressage	127.23
31. Nelson Blackwell, janitor service for October	15.33	31. United States Express Company, expressage	12.66
31. Vonnegut Hardware Company, one dozen hooks	.15	31. M. J. Dwyer, third week's strike benefit for Local 402.....	235.00
31. C. P. Shea, General President, salary and organizing expenses for October	575.00	31. Mary O'Neill, salary for October, as stenographer	45.00
31. Albert Young, General Organizer, salary and organizing expenses for October	300.00		
31. James J. Dwyer, Editor, salary for October	100.00		
31. Wm. Robotham, Corresponding Secretary, salary for October.....	100.00		
31. N. W. Evans, Traveling Auditor, salary for October	150.00		
31. N. W. Evans, Traveling Auditor, expenses for October	127.10		
31. Edward Gould, Vice-President, salary and organizing expenses for October	100.00		
31. M. J. Dwyer, Vice-President, salary and organizing expenses for October	300.00		

The following correction was received from the General President: Three hundred dollars of the amount charged to General President Shea's account was money that was to be paid to two other organizers—Ed O'Brien and Chas. H. Brown—but as the check was made out to C. P. Shea and he being instructed to pay the sum mentioned, it had to be published as part of his account.